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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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The British assault on South Georgia Island began Sunday at Grytviken Bay, seen in this file photo. British helicopters surprised and disabled an Argentine submarine in the bay, then took over the town garrison. The sub ran aground and its crew was taken captive. (UPI telephoto)

## Thatcher: Time is running out, but solution still possible

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain and the U.S. warned yesterday that time is running out in the Falklands crisis, as the Organization of American States (OAS) took up Argentina's charge of British aggression.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons there is little time left for Argentina to settle the crisis peacefully. But she said she still wishes to negotiate, following Britain's recapture of the remote island of South Georgia yesterday.

Thatcher said about 180 Argentinians captured on South Georgia are not prisoners of war and will be returned home because "a state of

war does not exist between ourselves and Argentina." She said one Argentinian soldier was wounded, and there were no British casualties in the operation. (Related story page 4.)

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said Britain's military action in the stormy South Atlantic showed the situation is "increasingly difficult and time is surely running out."

In Washington, OAS foreign ministers unanimously approved a resolution calling on Argentina and Great Britain to avoid the use of force in their dispute.

The resolution was approved at the start of a scheduled three-day meeting convened at Argentina's

request after it announced it was suspending indirect negotiations to end the conflict peacefully. Several diplomats, who asked not to be identified, said it seemed unlikely that the meeting would impose hemispheric sanctions against London.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar called for a halt to the escalation of the crisis and said Britain and Argentina should immediately comply with a Security Council resolution of April 3.

The resolution demanded an immediate end to hostilities, the withdrawal of all Argentinian troops from the Falklands and a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

A British navy spokesman said the fighting on South Georgia was all over, although the Argentinian government said its troops had made a tactical withdrawal and were continuing resistance from the mountainous and frozen interior of the island.

Argentinian newspapers reacted angrily to the British capture of South Georgia, but most people in Buenos Aires took the news calmly.

## 'Staggering' loss if El Al Sabbath flights grounded

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cessation of El Al flights on the Sabbath and Jewish holidays will double the airline's expected losses to \$60-\$70 million a year, a public committee appointed by Transport Minister Haim Corfu says.

The committee's report was submitted to Corfu on Friday and distributed to ministers and the press yesterday. The cabinet is to debate the matter next Sunday.

The ministers will have to decide whether to honour the coalition agreement with Agudat Yisrael, which says such El Al flights must stop.

Addressing a press conference at his office in Jerusalem yesterday, Corfu said he expected some ministers to back Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who favours a cessation of the Sabbath flights.

Corfu said he will not make any recommendations to the cabinet. However, his statement that the loss

would be "staggering" suggested that he opposes the airline's Sabbath closure.

One of the possibilities suggested yesterday was selling the airline and cancelling its status as "national carrier," so that it no longer comes under the coalition agreement.

The expected losses are high because 24.4 per cent of the airline's passengers fly on the Sabbath. In 1980-81, for example, El Al flew 139,785 passengers on the Sabbath out of a total of 573,922. Foreign carriers fly only 14.6 per cent of their passengers on the Sabbath.

In a minority report, committee member Prof. Ze'ev Low said that El Al operates more flights on Saturdays than on any other day because it does not fly to the U.S. that day and uses its planes on shorter runs to Europe.

According to the majority report presented by committee chairman Ya'acov Rubin, tough competition between the airlines had forced El Al to fly on Saturdays. Rubin told *The Jerusalem Post* that people prefer to fly here on Saturday and return the following Sunday because that gives them nine days in Israel although it accounts for only five work days.

Ending Saturday flights would mean El Al would have to dismiss workers, the majority report continued. It noted that 1,022 pilots

## Disturbances rock Rafah, several West Bank villages

By MOTTI BEN-YANAI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAFAH. — Serious disturbances took place yesterday at this border town's two crossing points when residents threw stones, set fires alight and chanted slogans against the division of the town by the return of Sinai to Egypt.

Soldiers had to fire in the air to disperse the demonstrators and arrested several dozen.

A source in the civilian administration attributed the disturbances to residents' uncertainty over their future, and played down any connection with calls by the PLO to resist the new border demarcation. He said many residents on the now-Egyptian side are also extremely upset at losing their relatively well-paying jobs in Israel.

Before the completion of the withdrawal, the source continued, Israel's security forces rounded up

## Mubarak says Egypt is committed to peace

By DAVID BERNSTEIN  
Post Middle East Affairs Reporter  
and agencies

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak yesterday renewed Egypt's commitment to peace as "a basic, strategic aim from which we will not deviate." He stressed that Egypt intends to "discharge its commitments in good faith, with precision and without retreat or wavering."

Addressing Egypt's parliament, he went on to note, however, that Egypt's ultimate aim is to arrive at peace treaties between Israel and its other Arab neighbours. These accords would be "devoid of the concept of territorial expansion and annexation," for which the Israel-Egyptian treaty should be the "precedent" — i.e. their recognition of Israel in return for Israel's evacuation of all territories they lost to Israel in 1967.

This tension between Egypt's commitment to peace with Israel, and its continued commitment to positions wholly unacceptable to Israel — and, if maintained, likely to bring growing strains on that peace — was the hallmark of Mubarak's speech yesterday marking the return of Sinai to Egypt.

Mubarak affirmed that stalled talks on autonomy will be renewed "in the coming days." He said that

Egypt hopes to reach "a declaration of principles that will make it possible for our brothers the Palestinian people to come forward and participate in peace-making."

But he also lashed out at Israel's settlement policy, noting that "the planting of Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory will produce nothing but more tension, fears and suspicions."

He declared: "None of us will accept a continuation of Israeli occupation and its entrenchment."

On Egypt's major outstanding bilateral dispute with Israel, the demarcation of the international boundary at Taba, Mubarak was adamant that Egypt will not "concede one inch."

"We will strive," he said, "for a quick and just solution to the dispute that Israel has started on the international border in the Taba area." He stressed that "at the same time we shall not concede, and we do not have the power to concede, one inch of our sacred land, and we reject any bargaining on this."

He conceded that Israel's evacuation of the rest of Sinai on schedule this week had effectively removed an "obstacle that stood in the way of good neighbourliness between the two countries."

Although billed as a foreign-

## Begin vows peace with Egypt, warns of anti-PLO action

CAIRO (UPI). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has vowed that peace with Egypt will last forever, but in the same breath warned that he might send Israeli troops into Lebanon to "destroy" Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

In an interview published yesterday by the Egyptian weekly *Mawa*, Begin said his government has no intention of freezing Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria, but will eventually claim sovereignty over the administered areas.

Begin said the Israeli evacuation of Sinai, which was completed Sunday on schedule, "is neither a withdrawal nor a retreat. To the contrary, it represents progress toward peace."

Begin said that when he visited Egypt last October to attend Anwar Sadat's funeral, he agreed with President Hosni Mubarak that "peace between Egypt and Israel will last forever, that peace is not between individuals but between the Egyptian and Israeli peoples."

Begin called the eviction of about

1,000 squatters from Yamit and its subsequent destruction, "a big tragedy, a big sacrifice," and conceded that some of its settlers "might be ready to stone me now. But we had to do it, because we are not retreating but progressing toward peace, which, I hope, will last forever," Begin said.

Turning to Lebanon, Begin said Israel will honour a cease-fire negotiated by the U.S. last July if it is respected by Palestinian terrorists.

"But if they lift their hands against our people, we will hit them more violently than we did yesterday," Begin said, referring to Israeli air attacks against Palestinian positions in Lebanon last Wednesday that killed 25 people and wounded 80 others.

"We...

## New U.S. drive on Palestinians

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — With the Sinai now totally under Egyptian control, the Reagan administration is planning a major new drive to resolve the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Well-placed American officials yesterday confirmed that the special U.S. representative to those drawn-out talks, Ambassador Richard Fairbanks, will put forward some new American autonomy-related ideas in the coming weeks.

Fairbanks and his staff of experts have been studying various ways of moving the talks forward during the recent lull in negotiations.

They are hoping to convene a working level session of the autonomy negotiations as soon as possible. The Americans have been promoting Washington as a suitable

site for that next round of talks. *The New York Times* yesterday said the U.S. "wants to persuade Palestinians in the region to agree to take part in a self-governing authority on the grounds that this would be far better from their point of view than doing nothing and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## 11 more F-15 planes

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Defense Department told Congress yesterday it intended to sell additional arms to both Israel and Egypt.

The Pentagon said it would sell Israel 11 additional F-15 fighters worth \$510 million and Egypt 300 air-to-air Sidewinder missiles valued at \$34m.

Israel has already purchased 40 of the McDonnell Douglas fighters. The Sidewinder missiles are designed for use on the F-16 fighters the U.S. is supplying the Egyptian Air Force.

## Israel hails American effort

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

With an interim agreement on Taba signed yesterday, and the last remaining problem in the Israel-Egypt treaty process thus ironed out, Israeli policymakers have been warmly praising the U.S. role in keeping the peace on course.

"That is what being a 'full partner' means," said one high official. "When there's a fire, American firemen come to put it out." The official described the indefatigable efforts of Under-Secretary of State Walter Stoessel and his deputy for Middle Eastern affairs, Morris Draper, during the past fortnight of intensive diplomacy. "They literally worked day and night," he said.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, too, speaking at the cabinet meeting on Sunday, had high praise for the American performance and spoke, glowingly, of the overall American record throughout the peace process.

Begin was defending the draft interim agreement on Taba against Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who complained that it needlessly provides for a U.S. involvement in

The first time was at Camp David, when Israel threatened to quit the summit conference over Jerusalem, and former president Jimmy Carter persuaded Egypt's Anwar Sadat to omit all reference to the capital in the Camp David accords.

The second time was on the eve of the treaty signing, when Israel balked at Egypt's demand for "liaison officers" in Gaza, and Carter asked Sadat to give way.

"When America pressures us — we pressure back," Begin asserted. He repeated this phrase in a live NBC-TV interview later in the day.

After Begin's spirited remarks, Sharon's criticism of the proposed interim agreement on Taba was rejected by a large majority: only ministers Yitzhak Moda'i and Avraham Sharir supported him.

The remainder of Sunday was taken up with final amendments of the draft and with lengthy consideration of it by top policy-making echelons in Cairo. It was not until after midnight that U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton telephoned from Cairo announcing to Stoessel and the other U.S. officials here that the Egyptians approved the agreement.

A strange but high-spirited signing ceremony followed on the 17th floor of the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel, where Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche had taken a

(Continued on back page)

## Nation pauses to remember those who died for country

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A two-minute siren will sound at 11 a.m. today, bringing traffic to a standstill and citizens to attention in memory of Israelis who fell in the line of duty.

Immediately following, Remembrance Day services will be held at all the country's military cemeteries and war memorials, to be attended by cabinet members.

A similar siren was heard at 8 last night, ushering in Remembrance Day. Places of entertainment everywhere were closed.

At the Western Wall in Jerusalem, the siren last night was followed by the central state ceremony opening Remembrance Day. The mother of a fallen soldier passed a torch to President Yitzhak Navon, who kindled a memorial beacon. *Kaddish* was recited by the father of a soldier who fell in war, followed by the chanting of *El Male Rahumim*.

President Yitzhak Navon said,

"May Israel be blessed as a result of the heroism of the fallen, may the bereaved be comforted, and by their merit may all the Jewish people return to their homeland, and may there be peace and security forever."

Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan, who was absent from last year's Remembrance Day ceremony because his pilot son had just been killed in service, said last night: "They gave all for their homeland and for the future generations, and we must carry the burden for them."

Because of the freak wind and rainstorm in Jerusalem last night, television coverage of the ceremonies at the Western Wall was interrupted after a few minutes.

A special memorial service for the 78 persons who were massacred in an Arab ambush of the Hadassah Hospital convoy in 1948 will be held near the site of the ambush, on the way to Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem, today at 12.30 p.m.

## 100 years of settlement theme of Independence Day

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

At campsites and picnic areas, Nahal outposts and army bases, on the railings in city centres and on the beach, at large public ceremonies and at home, Israelis will celebrate the nation's 34th Independence Day tonight and tomorrow.

Despite yesterday's sudden drop in temperatures and occasional showers the holiday should see pleasant weather with some cloud.

The theme of this year's Independence Day is "100 Years of Settlement in Eretz Yisrael," and 12 young persons aged seven to 20, representing old and new settlements, will light beacons at the opening Independence Day ceremony atop Jerusalem's Mt. Herzl this evening.

Eleven new Nahal outposts — three of them within pre-1967 Israel and the rest in the Golan Heights, Judea and Samaria — will be es-

tablished tomorrow. Cabinet members will be present at the ceremonies.

Thousands of police and Civil Guards will be on duty to ensure public safety and orderly traffic during the holiday. The public is urged to be specially vigilant and to report suspicious objects to the authorities. The Jewish National Fund urges campers to be especially careful with campfires in the national forests.

Local authorities have organized entertainment stands and dance bands tonight, and many celebrants are expected at public *kumutzim* and fireworks displays. The Liberty Bell Garden will be Jerusalem's central entertainment site.

President Yitzhak Navon and Prime Minister Menachem Begin will make their addresses to the nation on TV this evening.

Special prayers marking Independence Day will be held in synagogues around the country this evening and tomorrow morning.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

*Jerusalem Post*

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

April 25, 1982	MIN	MAX	Cloud
AMSTERDAM	11	17	63
BRUSSELS	13	19	67
RUHRIG AIRS	13	19	77
CHICAGO	8	16	68
COPENHAGEN	8	15	65
FRANKFURT	3	16	68
GENEVA	8	11	55
HILLESUM	3	9	46
HONG KONG	22	28	79
JOHANNESBURG	7	16	61
LOS ANGELES	13	24	72
LONDON	8	17	58
MADRID	7	17	63
MONTREAL	7	15	73
NEW YORK	14	28	82
OSLO	2	11	52
PARIS	6	13	61
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	21	83
SAO PAULO	14	23	73
STOCKHOLM	8	13	58
TOKYO	14	23	73
TORONTO	10	20	68
VIENNA	8	13	58
ZURICH	6	13	48

For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

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Haifa: 2 Sea Road (04) 3455 55

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### THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly Cloudy.

Yesterday's High/Low	Yesterday's High	Yesterday's Low	Today's High/Low
Jerusalem	14-23	11-21	15-24
Golan	14-23	11-21	15-24
Nahariya	14-23	11-21	15-24
Safed	14-23	11-21	15-24
Haifa Port	14-23	11-21	15-24
Tiberias	14-23	11-21	15-24
Nazareth	14-23	11-21	15-24
Afula	14-23	11-21	15-24
Sharon	14-23	11-21	15-24
Tel Aviv	14-23	11-21	15-24
B-G Airport	14-23	11-21	15-24
Jericho	14-23	11-21	15-24
Gaza	14-23	11-21	15-24
Beersheba	14-23	11-21	15-24
Eilat	14-23	11-21	15-24

### ARRIVALS

Leon Lutovich, Executive Vice-Chairman, Zionist Organization of America, and Mrs. Lutovich, from New York. Mr. Lutovich is ZOA representative in Israel and divides his time between New York and Jerusalem.

### Truck driver jailed for causing five deaths

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The driver of a semi-trailer truck, who caused the deaths of a family of five last November, was yesterday sentenced to one year in jail and the suspension of his driving licence for five years.

Oved Carmeli, 40, of Petah Tikva, was driving his vehicle south along the central Sharon road on the night of November 26. While passing a bicycle rider, he crashed head-on with a van travelling north.

The driver of the van, Yitzhak Gat, his two small children, Benjamin Ben-Asher and Hana Ben-Zeev, all from Kibbutz Ein Shemer, were killed and Mina Gat was seriously injured.

Carmeli pleaded guilty in District Court to causing death by driving recklessly. The judge said that there could be no question of Carmeli's responsibility as he had admitted to driving at a speed of 80 kilometres per hour where trucks of his type were permitted only 40 kph when visibility is poor.

### Motorist robbed by masked men in J'lem

A motorist was ambushed and robbed in Jerusalem last night.

At about 8.30 p.m., furniture dealer Marcel Meir was driving home along the Holyland Hotel road, when he saw a car blocking his way. As he slowed down, two masked men ran towards him, opened the door of his car and hit him over the head with a blunt instrument. They made off with a briefcase containing \$26,000. Meir alerted the police and was taken to Hadassah Hospital for first aid treatment. (Itim)

### DISTURBANCES

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday when troops opened fire to disperse demonstrators in the village of El-Yamouna in the Jenin district as disturbances in the administered areas, triggered by Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, continued for the second day.

The troops were summoned after a crowd of youths, some with keffiyas wrapped around their faces, entered the local school and urged pupils to demonstrate. Two of the demonstrators reportedly drew knives as the soldiers approached and the two boys were wounded in the ensuing fire. They were transferred to the Afula hospital for treatment. The nine-year-old was hit in the face, and the older boy in the chest.

Six people were reportedly hospitalized after demonstrations in Nabulus as a result of tear gas and blows from batons but no details were available last night. Two local schools said to be at the centre of the demonstrations were closed by the military government.

Disturbances were also reported from Sair, Beit Omar, Beit Jalla and Dura, as well as the almost traditional trouble spots of Ramallah and El-Bireh. In Jericho, mothers of security detainees held a sit-in demonstration.

The town of Rafah in the Gaza strip and the villages of Tubas and Kabatiya are under curfew for the second day, and the Kalandiya refugee camp is closed to outsiders following violent disturbances there.

In Bethlehem a bomb was discovered outside the offices of the local village league. It was detonated by a sapper.

## HOME NEWS

### THE JERUSALEM POST POLL

## Begin's popularity slips but still far ahead of Rabin

By MARK SEGAL  
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Menachem Begin remains the most popular choice for the premiership, and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon for the defence portfolio. Labour's Yitzhak Rabin continues to come second in the premiership stakes, followed by President Yitzhak Navon and Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres.

Both Begin and Sharon are far ahead of their rivals, as is Finance Minister Yoram Aridor. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, although topping his list, has Labour's Abba Eban breathing down his neck, the only such instance in a poll surveying the public's evaluation of the best choice for the four senior cabinet posts.

These are the findings of *The Jerusalem Post's* monthly public opinion poll on the standing of the contestants for the top cabinet positions. It was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrachi Institute of Research among a sample of 1,260 adults at the end of March and early in April.

Q. "Who is best suited to be Prime Minister?"	March	Feb.	Jan.	Nov.
Menachem Begin	46.4	41.5	41.5	45.1
Yitzhak Rabin	11.5	18.1	12.8	11.3
Yitzhak Navon	7.5	7.7	5.7	6.7
Shimon Peres	7.4	6.9	7.4	7.9
Ezer Weizman	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.3
Ariel Sharon	1.6	1.9	—	—
Others	3.4	3.8	7.9	2.7
Undecided	26.0	19.4	22.7	25.6

Institute director Dr. Sara Shemer noted that while Begin has slipped slightly in recent months, he

still has 3.5 as many votes as Rabin. When analysing the demographic profile of the supporters of Begin and Peres, Shemer found that Begin still commanded the backing of the tradition-minded proletarians of Oriental origin. However, among the Begin voters there were also some white-collar workers and secular-minded persons of Western origin.

Peres enjoyed more support among women, Western communities, older voters and the secular-minded.

Q. "Who is best suited to be Defence Minister?"

April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Nov.
Ariel Sharon	43.2	46.1	41.5	49.6
Ezer Weizman	12.1	11.1	10.7	9.6
Yitzhak Rabin	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.6
Haim Barlev	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.9
Mordechai Gur	1.5	4.0	3.7	2.6
Rafael Eitan	—	1.8	1.5	—
Others	4.9	4.8	8.4	3.5
Undecided	29.5	32.1	24.9	25.2

Q. "Who is best suited to be Foreign Minister?"

March	April	Feb.	Jan.	Nov.
Yitzhak Shamir	26.6	22.8	23.3	31.2
Abba Eban	20.6	23.4	20.7	19.1
Ezer Weizman	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.1
Yitzhak Rabin	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.6
Chaim Herzog	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.5
Shimon Peres	1.2	1.2	—	—
Others	5.4	4.3	10.6	6.6
Undecided	37.5	31.5	29.6	36.9

Q. "Who is best suited to be Finance Minister?"

March	April	Feb.	Jan.	Nov.
Yoram Aridor	32.4	38.7	36.3	39.4
Yigal Hurvitz	7.5	6.4	6.7	6.3
Ya'acov Levanon	3.5	4.3	2.7	3.5
Haim Ben-Shachar	2.4	4.3	2.3	5.8
Gad Ya'acobi	1.6	1.1	—	—
Ya'acov Mendor	1.0	—	—	—
Shmuel Elshik	1.0	1.2	1.8	—
Others	3.1	4.5	9.9	5.8
Undecided	47.3	39.7	40.3	48.2

## Impossible to identify Yamit diehards, says Zamir

By BENNY MORRIS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If the police provide the Attorney-General's Office with evidence pointing to "very serious" violations of the law by the Yamit anti-withdrawal diehards last week, then the state may open criminal proceedings against them, Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir said yesterday.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, however, Zamir said yesterday he "doubts" whether sufficient evidence with proper identifications of the diehards who "seriously violated the law" will be forthcoming.

"When most serious attacks on Israeli soldiers during the Yamit evacuation took place, most of the diehards were on the rooftops, covered in foam. The police and soldiers will probably find it impossible — even with the existing TV footage — to make accurate identifications. And the anti-withdrawal activists do not normally help the police in such identifications," said Zamir.

At Sunday's cabinet session, Zamir very reluctantly agreed with Prime Minister Menachem Begin's stand that the "wider public interest" dictated non-prosecution of the anti-withdrawal activists, despite the obvious criminality of their actions during the last days of Yamit.

But before the session, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim told Zamir that the state should "not ignore" the diehards' violations.

Following the cabinet session, Zamir, on Sunday, asked Police Inspector-General Aryeh Ivry to supply him with all the testimony and evidence relating to the diehards' alleged violations of the law. Ivry was due to pass the material on to Zamir yesterday but it had not reached the Attorney-General's Office by the evening.

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## Lack of rubber stamp keeps Taba border crossing closed

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Egyptian officials yesterday failed to open the border crossing at Taba, south of Eilat, to tourists — because of the lack of a rubber stamp.

Tourism Minister Avraham

Sharir arrived at the border crossing, a few hundred metres south of the Sonesta Hotel, which is still under construction, to find about 15 cars and tourist buses and one vehicle of the Multi-National Force and Observers all waiting at the Egyptian barrier.



U.S. Under-Secretary of State Walter Stoessel completes signing the Taba interim agreement late Sunday night as Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche (right), U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis (centre) and other officials applaud.

### NEW U.S. DRIVE

(Continued from Page One)

thereby encouraging Israeli annexation.

The newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, Bernard Gwertzman, said that those U.S. officials "who believe an agreement is possible, say that by the time the five-year interim period of autonomy ends, Begin may be gone from power and a new Israeli government may take a different view of the area."

When negotiations resume, he added, the administration plans to stress that such sensitive questions as sovereignty are not germane to this stage of the Camp David process, because all that is necessary is the setting up of a transitional self-governing authority.

At the White House and the State Department, U.S. officials yesterday stressed that they are determined to work through the Camp David framework to try to resolve the Palestinian question.

That same message was underscored on Sunday in President Ronald Reagan's personal statement congratulating Israel and Egypt for successfully implementing the peace treaty.

"The president is determined that the U.S., together with Egypt and Israel, will continue to pursue the course of peace under Camp David with renewed vigour and dedication," a White House statement said. "It will not be an easy task but with the experience of

Egypt and Israel before us, it can be achieved."

U.S. officials recognize that Fairbanks alone will probably not be able to bridge the remaining gaps separating Israel and Egypt on the definition of "full autonomy" for the Palestinians.

They are hoping, however, that he will make enough progress in narrowing the gaps so that Secretary of State Alexander Haig, at a later stage, will enter into the negotiating process personally.

The Americans believe that only such a high-level U.S. involvement in the negotiations can succeed in achieving an agreement. "At the right moment," one U.S. official said, "Haig will get into the act."

Some experienced U.S. officials, aware of the wide differences between Israel and Egypt on the remaining obstacles, are going one step further. They believe that Reagan himself will have to participate — perhaps by convening another Camp David-type summit conference and inviting both Begin and President Hosni Mubarak.

All of those options are, of course, available. But currently, the Americans want to take one step at a time.

In the meantime, they also remain deeply worried about the fragile cease-fire in Lebanon. They fear it could explode at any moment, further complicating the autonomy process.

### Jerusalem to be lit up again from tonight

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The lights will go on again in Jerusalem tonight along the walls of the Old City and other historical sites blacked out last October.

The blackout had been ordered by Mayor Teddy Kolek as a protest against the government's refusal to permit the municipality to impose a special tourist-hotel tax in Jerusalem to help pay for the tourist

services provided by the municipality, like the lighting of historical structures.

A municipal spokesman said the decision to restore the illumination came after appeals from hotels and from Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir, who said his ministry will participate in the cost this year on a one-time basis. "We also felt we should do it to help lift the general morale," said the spokesman.

### Office Mechanization Centre now gov't company

Post Economic Reporter

The Ministerial Economic Committee yesterday approved the conversion of the Office Mechanization Centre (OMC) into a government company. The OMC provided computer services to the government and several public agencies.

This decision implements the

agreement that last month ended a 45-day strike by OMC personnel.

The work conditions at the new company and the wages it will pay will be finalized within the next six months. Until then, the OMC employees will be considered public servants working in the new company and will be paid accordingly.

## Hebrew U. students arrested for pins

By ISRAEL AMRANI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem police yesterday arrested five Hebrew University students suspected of "identification with a hostile organization." The five, according to police, wore lapel pins depicting Israeli and Palestinian flags.

The five were arrested about noon at the Mount Scopus campus after security guards reported them to police. They were taken to police headquarters, questioned, and released on \$5,000 bail each.

The five, including one Arab student, are members of the left-wing

signed an order yesterday designating the Taba area as an official crossing point with Egypt in addition to the other three crossing points at Rafah, Nitzana and Netanim.

The ministry spokesman said the procedure for crossing would be as follows: A citizen of either country desiring a single-entry visa will apply to the consulate of the other country. Multiple entries may be arranged by individuals or commercial or other bodies via the appropriate ministry. Example: businessmen to Trade Ministry for an endorsement, which the Ministry will pass on to the embassy or consulate.

With regard to southern Sinai, there will be two types of visa: seven-day visas for southern Sinai only (Sharm e-Sheikh, for example), which is given at Taba on the spot. Travellers must change \$150 to Egyptian pounds. A 48-hour visa, however, will be given at Taba without requiring the changing of \$150 into Egyptian money. The 48-hour visas are renewable, the spokesman said.

The Bank of Israel announced that a Bank Leumi branch will be established at Nitzana, and a Bank Hapoalim branch will be set up in Rafah, replacing branches formerly in El-Arisi.

### Aridor warns Meshel on pay increment

Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor yesterday proposed to Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel to open three-sided wage negotiations between the labour federation, the government and the private employers.

In a letter sent yesterday to Alignment Knesset Member Meshel, Aridor warns that the Histadrut's executive committee will be responsible for any deterioration in industrial relations, because of its decision to cause work stoppages to press its demand for the continuation of the five per cent wage-erosion allowance.

The minister also writes that a

prompt agreement between the parties about all wage issues will avoid any wage-erosion problem.

Aridor's letter was sent with the approval of the Economic Ministers Committee. He explained to its members that the five per cent allowance was paid because of the assumption that there was, in fact, such an erosion. However, the figures now show that real wages increased by 10 per cent during 1981, he wrote.

In his reply to the minister, Meshel declined Aridor's proposal, saying that the responsibility for any shocks in labour relations lies with those who refuse to pay the erosion allowance.

### EL AL FLIGHTS

(Continued from Page One)

maintenance staff, clerks and other employees work in each of the four Sabbath shifts. Those workers have threatened disruptions if flights are stopped, the committee said.

The report was based on data supplied by the Ministries of Transport and Tourism and El Al, Rubin said. The committee had asked Orthodox elements to submit data rebutting that information — but received none.

Nevertheless Low said he believed that if El Al loses 60 to 80 per cent of its Sabbath passengers, it will lose no more than \$8 million. On the other hand if Orthodox people stop using its services it may lose \$15m., he predicted.

Only a small number of employees would be fired — and El Al had to cut its staff in any event, Low said.

Commenting on the report, an El Al management source said: "This is a telling summary. I didn't expect them to issue such a tough report."

The staff committee also welcomed the report. Earlier, it had obtained an interim injunction from the district labour court in Tel Aviv barring management from unilaterally ceasing Sabbath flights. But Corfu said that problem can be easily solved. The government is not bound to issue the special permits for work on the Sabbath, the minister said.

### MUBARAK

(Continued from Page One)

policy statement, Mubarak's 63-minute speech — reports from Cairo noted — did not refer to the widely-anticipated reconciliation of Egypt with the conservative Arab states that broke off relations after the conclusion of the peace treaty with Israel.

He said, however, that Egypt will take a serious view of any external threats to the area, and Egypt's armed forces, the largest in the Arab world, would serve as a shield for the Arab world and for Africa.

He also offered Egypt's good offices to help bring an end to the Iraq-Iran war and said Egypt regarded the security of the Arab states in the Persian Gulf region as "an indivisible part of our own strategic security."

Mubarak praised the late president Anwar Sadat, the "leader in war and hero of peace," and said the withdrawal from Sinai was Sadat's achievement. He also thanked the U.S. for its efforts in mediating peace.

In spite of the foreign-policy theme, Mubarak spoke for about 15 minutes on his favourite issue — the need to improve the lives of the 44 million Egyptians and increase Egypt's productivity.

He called domestic security the springboard for future endeavour at home and abroad, but added he had no "magic wand" and noted no "gold and silver rain down from the sky."

### Raz, Shazar's aide, dead at 69

GEDERA (Itim). — Ahuf-Mishne (Res.) Arye Raz, who was aide-de-camp to the late president Zalman Shazar, died suddenly on Saturday night at the age of 69.

Raz joined the British frontier police on arrival in this country in 1935 and remained in uniform until his retirement from the Israel Defence Forces in 1968. He was then sent as an emissary abroad for two years and later worked for the Defence Ministry.

The funeral will leave from his home in Gedera at 4 p.m. today.

### Independence Day jog

Max Wollock, publisher of the *Suburban Newspapers of Montreal*, Canada, invites interested Israelis this year, as in the past years, to join him in a jog around the walls of Jerusalem at 6 a.m. on Independence Day starting from the Jaffa Gate.

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of  
our beloved mother

**ROSINE BAROUCH**  
(née Weinblatt)  
Widow of the late Reuben Barouch ז"ל

The funeral will leave today, Tuesday, April 27, 1982 at 1.00 p.m. from the Funeral Parlour, Rehov Shargar, Romema, Jerusalem, for the Mount of Olives.

Her sons: Isaac and Eleazar and their families  
Families: Barouch, Weinblatt, Pollock, Horowitz, Shwal, Acker, Rudt, Urwand, Shama, Rechter, Rabin

To Hanna Nahmani

Sincere condolences on the death of your grandson

**YORAM WEBMAN**  
Wizo, Tiberias

We regret to announce that our mother

**GERMAINE SARAH GOLDSCHMIDT**  
(née Silberman)  
widow of the late M.H. Goldschmidt



## 'Afarsek' trials expected soon

By BENNY MORRIS  
Post Diplomatic Reporter

The state will "very soon" institute prosecution of "a number of persons" charged with offences connected with *Tik Afarsek* (the Peach File), a senior government official told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The official said that in the past year police have investigated various aspects of the allegations and evidence included in the file, a collection of documents and testimony dealing with government allocation of funds to municipalities, private charities and other bodies, affiliated to the same National Religious Party.

The police have completed investigation of some matters and are completing the investigation of others. "Very soon we will prosecute a number of persons in connection with these investigations," said the official.

He said that those who will be prosecuted are "not ministry officials and not ministers," an ap-

parent reference to Interior Minister Yosef Burg, whose name appears in some of the allegations in the Afarsek file. The police investigation has apparently cleared Burg of any misbehaviour. The prosecutions will focus on charges of mismanagement and misuse of public funds.

The official asserted that the imminent prosecution is in no way connected with the new allegations about the Afarsek file that surfaced in the wake of the conviction last week of Social Affairs and Labour Minister Aharon Abuhatzira on charges similar to those alleged against various persons in the file. He said that the police "have simply completed or are near completion of their investigations. So the time had come for these prosecutions to go forward."

He said that the prosecutions are "unconnected with politics" and believes they should not have political effect or repercussions.

On April 16, 1981 at Burg's request, Attorney-General Yitzhak

Zamir issued a nine-page "opinion" on the Afarsek File, going into the quarrel then between Burg and former Police Inspector-General Herzl Shafir, into alleged political interference in police investigation and handling of the Afarsek material, and into whether the Afarsek material or parts of it necessitate full police inquiry.

In his opinion, Zamir instructed the police to carry out a full investigation of "a small number of subjects included in the Afarsek material" and gave police discretion whether or not to continue investigating a number of other subjects. Zamir referred a few other matters to the State Comptroller's Office for handling.

In his opinion, Zamir also declared that the matter of allocations by the state through local councils and municipalities to various private institutions, including many yeshivot, was "not governed or ordered by law" and "requires being put in order."



Reconstruction has begun on the Kabbalists' Synagogue in Neve Zedek, as part of the government-municipal Halamish programme to restore the quarter. (Israel Sun)

## First house in Tel Aviv will be restored and saved

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Rokach house in the Neve Zedek quarter will be renovated and preserved in its original design, and serve as an archive reflecting the history of Tel Aviv's early years, Rokach's granddaughter, artist Lea Majaro-Mintz, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Built in 1887 by Shimon Rokach, father of Tel Aviv's late mayor Yisrael Rokach, the house was the first in Neve Zedek, which he founded as the first Jewish quarter in Jaffa. The house, which has architectural and aesthetic value in addition to being an important historical site, was given in 1928 to B'nai B'rith's Sha'ar Zion branch.

In recent years, the house ceased to serve B'nai B'rith and was left to decay, until the municipality

declared it a dangerous structure and announced it was going to demolish it.

Majaro-Mintz said she intends to begin the renovations by the end of next month or the beginning of June, after reaching an agreement with B'nai B'rith that the house would also serve as the Sha'ar Zion branch centre and archive.

The renovated building will fit in with the city's plans to turn Neve Zedek into a cultural and artistic centre, and will house artistic exhibitions, Majaro-Mintz said.

The local construction committee will tomorrow debate the proposal to declare the former city hall in Rehov Idelson, now serving as the Museum for the History of Tel Aviv, and the Nordau hotel in Rehov Nahlat Binyamin as national sites.

## Cause of Arion blast 'not proven'

HAIFA. — The Property Tax authorities have declared that it has not been proved that the December 20 explosion on board the Greek passenger liner M.S. Arion outside Haifa was caused by hostile action, as the Chief of Army Intelligence Aluf Yehoshua Saguy said last month.

The ruling was issued by Zvi Weingarten, district director of the tax bureau, who is also in charge of the explosion, that "it has not been proved that the damage was caused by hostile action, in view of Aluf Saguy's public announcement that the explosion had resulted from a bomb placed on board the ship by an Iraqi-sponsored terrorist group.

The Arion was towed to Piraeus for repairs or scrapping ten days ago and claims by the passengers are also pending in the Admiralty Court here. But if the damage is recognised as war damage it would be compensated by the official compensation fund.

the three are not entitled to compensation.

Gottschalk, who is suing for a total of IS1.5m, and DM3,225 for his clients, has appealed to the Defence Ministry against the ruling. He asked the ministry for an official certificate that the damage was caused by hostile action, in view of Aluf Saguy's public announcement that the explosion had resulted from a bomb placed on board the ship by an Iraqi-sponsored terrorist group.

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## Civil Service to look into Tami speeches

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir yesterday asked the chief disciplinary officer at the Civil Service Commission to look into the conduct of a number of civil servants and teachers who allegedly made speeches in contempt of court during last week's Tami Party central committee meeting.

This followed an order on Sunday by Justice Minister Moshe Nissim to investigate the speeches, which were quoted at length in last Friday's edition of the *Ma'ariv* afternoon newspaper.

The speakers, who included a senior Absorption Ministry official and a school headmaster from Ashdod, reportedly alleged that the Tel Aviv District Court's conviction last Sunday of Labour and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzira on charges of fraud, larceny and breach of trust, has been discriminatory and unfair.

Zamir said yesterday that the persons who had written slogans against the judge and the Israeli judicial system following the Abuhatzira conviction had "interfered in the course of justice," and were liable to up to one year's imprisonment, if convicted.

Similarly, anyone overstepping

the limits of reasonable criticism of the district court's ruling, "damaging to the standing of the judge and the courts," was also liable for prosecution and conviction, carrying a maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment.

PEACE GARDEN. — A sculpture garden devoted to the theme of peace, was inaugurated at the Ne'ot Midbar hotel in Beersheba yesterday to mark the withdrawal from Sinai.

## Promotions, awards for police

By ISRAEL AMRANI  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hundreds of police officers and other ranks were promoted yesterday in ceremonies throughout the country. Hundreds of others were decorated for long service in the force.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg pinned new insignia on four senior officers in his office in Jerusalem.

Tat-Nitzav Rahamim Haddad, police quartermaster, was promoted to Nitzav. Haddad, 48, has been with the force since 1953. He served in 1978 as deputy commander of the Northern District.

Nitzav-Mishne Shaul Levi, deputy commander of the Northern District, was promoted to Tat-Nitzav. Levi is 49, and has been in the police since 1950.

Nitzav-Mishne Michael Bochner, supervisor of the police comptroller and ombudsman, now has the rank of Tat-Nitzav. He is 58 and has been serving since 1949. Until his last appointment he served as Israel Police representative in the U.S.

Nitzav-Mishne Eli Halahmi, head of Intelligence and Detectives, was promoted to Tat-Nitzav. He is 54 and served in the Israel Defence Forces until half a year ago.

In another ceremony in Jerusalem, Inspector-General Arye Ivtzan awarded the Service Decoration to 84 police officers and other ranks. The decoration is awarded to personnel serving over 30 years in the police.

In other ceremonies, district and police commanders awarded hundreds of police personnel with new insignia and service-decoration pins.

## Panthers call for amnesty, rehabilitation for criminals

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A demand for the release of adult criminals and juvenile offenders from prisons and other institutions was made yesterday by representatives of the Black Panthers wing of the Communist-oriented Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (DFPE) at a press conference here.

But Naim Giladi, the Panthers' representative on the Histadrut executive, admitted that there are some criminals who couldn't safely be released. He said the criteria for the amnesty would have to be formulated by experts.

"What we want is a rehabilitation authority that will provide treatment for drug addicts, counselling and psychotherapy, vocational rehabilitation and other help which prisoners don't get behind bars," he said.

DFPE Knesset Member Charlie Biton intends to introduce legaliza-

tion that would put released prisoners in a category similar to that of work-accident victims. During the period of their rehabilitation, they would receive a pension from National Insurance equivalent to 60 per cent of the average wage in the economy.

The Panthers addressed their demands to the attention of President Yitzhak Navon at a meeting last night. They also requested that he declare the coming year, the 35th year of Israel's independence, as the year of the closure of the social gap.

In reply to questions about the Abuhatzira affair, the Panther leaders denied that their followers had had any hand in the demonstrations at the courthouse or in the slogans written on the walls of public buildings. They condemned the statements but said that government leaders were the ones who had set the pattern for criticizing the judiciary.

## Ivtzan lifts suspension of Franco

By JEFFREY HELLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Police Inspector-General Rav-Nitzav Arye Ivtzan yesterday lifted the suspension of former Galilee region police chief Nitzav-Mishne David Franco, who was acquitted last month of molesting two policewomen.

A police spokesman said no date has been set for Franco's return to active service, and it is not yet known what position he will hold. Franco is presently recuperating from a throat operation.

A police disciplinary court on

March 21 convicted Franco on two counts of improper behaviour but acquitted him of the molestation charge for lack of corroborating evidence. He was fined IS1,000.

But the tribunal at the time declared "credible" the testimony of former Samal-Rishon Iris Oron, who related that Franco had called her into his office in the Acre police station and then, hugging her as they stood in the doorway, kissed her on the lips.

Franco has been suspended and on half-salary since September.

## Sinai return may signal renewed ties with Africa

HAIFA. — The return of Sinai to Egypt removes the main obstacle to renewing ties between Israel and Black Africa, Alignment chairman Moshe Shahal told the press here yesterday. He has just returned from a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Lagos, Nigeria.

He said Arab countries once again tried to turn the event into a "diplomatic lynching" of Israel, but were stymied by U.S. threats to walk out.

The Israeli delegation, which also included Likud MK Meir Cohen,

was impressed by the friendly attitude of Nigerian officials and journalists. Shahal predicted that once Nigeria, the largest and wealthiest Black African state, renews ties with Israel, then others, which broke with Israel in solidarity with Egypt in 1973-1974, will follow suit.

The Syrian, Iraqi and Iranian delegations boycotted the Israelis at the meeting. The Kuwaiti delegates, however, conversed politely in Arabic with Shahal. He said the Kuwaitis told him the prospects for Israel-Arab cooperation are favourable.

## End to funding of the opera brings on a chorus of protest

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 200 performers and other employees of the Israel National Opera yesterday launched a public campaign against the Education and Culture Ministry's decision to stop its funding, a step they say will lead to the 34-year-old institution's closure.

"We will not allow the closing of the opera, the destruction of a unique artistic and cultural institution, and the loss of livelihood for 200 families," the opera's works committee cabled to Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer after an emergency meeting yesterday.

Copies of the cable were sent to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Histadrut Secretary-General Yerahm Meshel, Knesset Educa-

tion and Culture Committee chairwoman Ora Namir, and Jewish Agency Executive Chairman Arye Dulzin.

The ministry's Culture and Art Division director Avner Shalev informed the opera on Sunday that the government will stop its funds, in keeping with the recommendations of public committees over the past 20 years.

The committees, consisting of experts from Israel and abroad, concluded that for "artistic, administrative and budgetary reasons," there was no point in keeping the opera going.

The opera, whose revenues amount to only 10 per cent of its annual budget, was to have received IS12 million from the government this year. The opera's accumulative deficit this year is estimated to reach IS4m.

## Begin will miss Safad ceremony

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — For the first time since 1949, Prime Minister Menachem Begin will not participate today in the annual memorial ceremony in Safad for members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi (IZL) executed by the British during the Mandate period. The premier was prevented from making the difficult cemetery climb by his recent operation for a broken hip.

For 33 years, Begin, who commanded the pre-State IZL underground, has delivered the key address at the ceremony, once even flying to the ceremony directly after the signing of the Camp David accords in Washington. This year, Economic Minister Ya'acov Meridor, his former IZL second-in-command, will attend in his stead.

## 100 YEARS

(Continued from Page One)

Twenty-seven young Bible scholars from around the world will compete in the 19th annual Jewish Bible quiz for youth at the Jerusalem Theatre tomorrow. The quiz will be broadcast in colour on Israel TV. Begin is expected to attend the quiz, and to offer his own question to the contestants.

Other traditional Independence Day events are the president's reception of the foreign diplomatic corps, his reception of outstanding soldiers at Beit Hanassi, and the awarding of the Israel Prizes to outstanding scholars, writers and other personalities.

Civilians are invited to visit designated Israel Defence Forces bases and installations, as well as Military Industries facilities and Rafael, the arms-development authority. Identity cards are needed for admittance.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek will hold a reception at Hutzot Hayotzer tomorrow from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. The Israel Museum will be open free from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Independence Day.

Various cabinet ministers will hold receptions for Arab citizens in Netanya and in Nazareth on Thursday, and in Beersheba for Beduin on Friday.

Israel TV, Kol Yisrael and Galei Zahal radio have scheduled special holiday programmes, including the fund-raising Shirutrom on Galei Zahal to collect money for educational services for disadvantaged soldiers. In addition, Kol Yisrael, in cooperation with the World Zionist Organization, will broadcast a 12-hour Independence Day programme, "Yomuledet," on the Second Programme.

In Haifa, the highlight of tonight's celebrations will be a fireworks display between 8:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. in the Gan Hazikaron park, which will be visible from most parts of Mt. Carmel. Tomorrow the navy will hold its traditional "Open House" at a base at the western end of the port.

## Mandate-time hospital head lauds Israel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A tribute to Israel was made here yesterday by a former British civil servant who left this country on the eve of Israel's independence just 34 years ago.

Dr. John Thompson, 62, who was the first director of the government (Rambam) hospital here, confided that he left on the last ship out as the Arab armies were poised to destroy the tiny yishuv.

He recalled: "I said, Oh dear, what's going to happen to you people? Now that I've seen Israel I see you've made a resounding success of it, beyond belief. I am impressed and overwhelmed," the retired surgeon said and burst into tears.

Thompson was speaking at a reception in his honour at the hospital, given by its present director, Prof. Yosef Brandes, and his deputy, Dr. Zvi Ben-Yishai.

Thompson came here on a three-year contract in 1930 and directed the St. Luke's government hospital in Haifa before taking over at Rambam when it was built in 1938. He also served as physician to the Palestine Police and Palestine Railways.

After leaving Israel, he took a position with the Iraq Petroleum company in Tripoli, Lebanon, until his retirement in 1958.

Thompson is here on a nine-day visit with his wife, Barbara, who was a nurse at Rambam, and their Haifa-born son, Michael, who is a general practitioner in York.

## Tel Aviv wants lifeguards back at work

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The official bathing season at Tel Aviv's 11 beaches opened last week, but the thousands of bathers who filled them discovered that the sea itself was "closed."


The city's 28 lifeguards are working "to rule" — from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m., six days a week — in protest against what they call inferior working conditions and "contempt"

towards them on the part of the municipality.

Senior city hall officials said yesterday that the city will obtain back-to-work orders for the lifeguards or take them to labour court to ensure safe bathing at Tel Aviv's beaches. The lifeguards' sanctions are a violation of their work agreements, they explain.

## Negev hospital to get computerized scanner

The Kupat Holim sick fund has just decided to buy a \$1 million computerized tomographic scanner for its Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. Reportedly the most advanced of the six scanners now in use in the country, the new device will enable Negev residents to be diagnosed without having to travel to other cities.

  
**The Jewish Publication Society**  
cordially invites the public to a  
**SYMPOSIUM ON BIBLE TRANSLATION**  
Marking the Publication of the JPS Ketubim and the Completion of the JPS Bible Translation  
Participants:  
Abraham S. Halkin  
Lawrence Besserman  
Harold Fisch  
Chaim Rabin  
Moshe Greenberg  
Jonas C. Greenfield  
Thursday, April 29, 5:00 p.m.  
Van Leer Institute  
43 Jabotinsky Street  
Jerusalem

## TRY IT, YOU'LL LIKE IT

For a change of scene, drop by at MITZPEH RACHEL RESTAURANT in the grounds of Kibbutz Ramat Rachel set in the Judean Hills. Open seven days a week, it's an ideal stopping place for tour groups and individual visitors. Its spotless self-service restaurant offers European, South American, Moroccan and Middle Eastern dishes with excellent kosher meals from between \$5-\$10. Ask your tour leader to visit, or come and see for yourself. Lunch 11:30-2:30 p.m. Dinner 6:30-8:30 p.m. Shabbat Lunch a speciality. MITZPEH RACHEL RESTAURANT, KIBBUTZ RAMAT RACHEL, last stop No. 7 bus. Plenty of parking. Telephone 02-717621.



Henry Liba of Calgary, Canada, first major contributor to the \$35 million JNF Galil-Canada project of developing 14 new settlements in Central Galilee, unveils central plaque. With him are (left to right): Michael Yarosky, Eric Exton, Maj.-Gen. David Ofer, Henry Liba and Bobby Mayers. (Communicated)

  
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## Syria vows to block Egypt's return to ranks

DAMASCUS, (AP). — While Conservative Arab states appeared eager to welcome Egypt back to Arab ranks after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, Syria affirmed yesterday it will block Egypt's return "under the umbrella of Camp David."

Damascus state radio, in a commentary, said yesterday Syria is determined to foil attempts to welcome Egypt to the Arab world. It described the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai as a "theatrical withdrawal that has now come under the occupation and sovereignty of the United States," a reference to the U.S. sponsored multi-national peace force now patrolling Sinai.

Syria's intransigent stand came as oil-rich Saudi Arabia appeared to favour a post-Sinai scenario in which Egypt will continue to seek, through the Camp David framework, "specific principles" toward a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace. The Saudi viewpoint was expressed in a commentary on Riyadh Radio yesterday.

"The prevailing belief," the radio said, "is that Egypt will affirm to the

other Arab countries that the withdrawal was a pan-Arab achievement, and that pursuing the Palestinian autonomy talks would lead to a specific formula and a declaration of clear principles conducive to paving the way for regaining more Arab rights."

"As we stand at this important cross road, we must remember," it added, "that past blunders would not have happened had we transcended verbosity, rejection and protests to well-defined plans of joint action, as a means of fulfilling pledges made by Arab governments to their peoples — none of which have materialized."

Saudi Arabia last August advanced an eight-point blueprint for Arab-Israeli peace implying Arab recognition of Israel. The plan was thwarted by radical Arabs at the Arab summit in Fez last November.

The Saudi commentary followed expressions of Arab jubilation over the withdrawal, hailed in several Arab capitals as a pan-Arab achievement, and increasing rapprochement between Egypt and Gulf Arab countries.

## Polish primate meets pope to plan political strategy

VATICAN CITY (UPI). — The Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, met Pope John Paul II in the Vatican yesterday immediately after arriving from Warsaw to discuss church strategy in the campaign to win freedom for 3,000 political prisoners.

Glemp, 53, met the Polish-born pope in private audience in the papal apartment less than 90 minutes after he arrived at Rome airport, a Vatican spokesman said.

Glemp was accompanied to Rome by four other Polish bishops, including the auxiliary bishops of Warsaw and Gniezno, who are his immediate aides in the Polish hierarchy. But he met the pope alone.

The Vatican gave no details of the talks, the first direct encounter between the pope and the leader of the Polish church since February. Glemp last visited the Vatican to consult the pope in early February, shortly after the military clamp-down.

Before leaving Poland, Glemp had a 2-hour meeting in Warsaw on Sunday with Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish military leader who cracked down on the Solidarity labour union in December and ordered the arrest of thousands of dissidents.

In recent weeks, the main effort of the Roman Catholic leaders in

Poland has been to try to win the release of the estimated 3,000 political prisoners and an amnesty for Poles arrested for offences against martial law.

The primate's talks with the pope were expected to concern church strategy for achieving this aim in preparation for a meeting of the joint church-state commission scheduled for Warsaw on May 5.

Another topic was certain to be the prospects for another visit to Poland by the pope in August.

Faculty and students at Warsaw University halted classes for 15 minutes yesterday in a second protest against the ouster of pro-Solidarity university president Henryk Samsonowicz, but a rumoured campus demonstration did not materialize.

University sources said that classes broke off for 15 minutes at noon, but that students stayed inside the classrooms and there was no visible sign of protest. The authorities had threatened to shut down the university for a week if there were a full-scale strike or demonstration.

NEW EDITION. — The Wall Street Journal will publish a new international edition in Europe early next year, the newspaper announced yesterday.



Argentine troops in the Falkland Islands line up to receive communion on Sunday while British troops were attacking South Georgia, some 1,000 kilometres to the east. (UPI telephoto)

## Schmidt reshuffles cabinet

BONN (UPI). — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has completed his government shuffle and the new members will be sworn in Thursday government spokesman Kurt Becker said yesterday.

Becker himself is one of those being dropped in Schmidt's attempt to improve his image, which has suffered because of dissension in his own Social Democratic Party and in his coalition with the tiny liberal Free Democratic Party.

The head of the Allensbach Public Opinion Institute said in an interview with the *Bild Zeitung* newspaper released yesterday that only 34 per cent of West Germans are satisfied with Schmidt's policies.

In the cabinet shuffle, Schmidt is replacing the head of his press office and the finance, labour, posts and family ministers.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer will become post minister in place of Kurt Gscheidele, who is leaving the cabinet.

The Finance Ministry will be taken over by Manfred Lahmstein, who now is chief of Schmidt's chancellery.

Labour Minister Herbert Ehrenberg will be replaced by Heinz Westphal, the Social Democratic parliamentary budget expert.

Antje Huber, who resigned early this month as minister for family affairs, youth and health before she could be dropped, will be replaced by Anke Fuchs, state secretary in the Labour Ministry.

Becker will be succeeded by his predecessor, Klaus Boelling, who left the post in December, 1980 to become head of the West German mission in East Berlin.

Some reporters attributed much of Schmidt's drop in popularity to Becker's ineptness. It was Becker who caused friction between the U.S. and West Germany with his statement that the Soviet Union had nothing to do with the imposition of martial law in Poland.

All the ministers being replaced are Social Democrats. The four Free Democratic ministers — foreign affairs, interior, economics and agriculture — in the 16-member cabinet remain the same.

## Riots in Seoul during Bush visit

SEOUL (Reuters). — Hundreds of riot police last night broke up an anti-government demonstration outside a Seoul cathedral, hours after visiting U.S. Vice-President George Bush passed on American praise to the South Korean authorities.

Bush had presented President Chun Doo Hwan earlier in the day with a letter from President Ronald Reagan which congratulated the Seoul government for its steps towards national reconciliation.

The demonstration occurred after a mass for a priest arrested for alleged involvement in the arson of a U.S. cultural centre. The mass was attended by more than 2,000 Koreans crowded into the Roman Catholic Myongdong cathedral.

At the mass, Archbishop Yoon Kong-Hi criticized the government for detaining the priest, Choi Ki-Shik, who was accused of sheltering suspects sought in connection with the March 18 arson of the American cultural centre in the southern port of Pusan.

## TV series reveals Soviet spy bases in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP). — A Soviet-owned estate in Glen Cove, New York, serves not just as a recreational facility for Soviet personnel assigned to the UN, but also as an electronic eavesdropping post, according to a television documentary on the KGB.

The 13-part, Canadian-produced series premiered yesterday evening on "Independent Network News," a programme carried by more than 70 U.S. television stations unaffiliated to the three major networks.

The documentary focuses on North American operations of the KGB, the Soviet espionage and secret police apparatus that combines both foreign intelligence and internal security functions.

Since the mid-1970s, there have been press reports about Soviet microwave interception of U.S. telephone conversations and other

communications by use of advanced electronic equipment at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco.

Similar electronic intercept operations, the television documentary reports, are also being conducted at Soviet diplomatic support facilities including a New York City apartment building and the Soviet-owned estate in Glen Cove.

In an interview on the programme, Arkady Shevchenko — who was the highest-ranking Soviet official at the UN when he defected to the U.S. in April, 1978 — described the Glen Cove site.

"All the top floors of the building are full of sophisticated equipment to intercept all conversations, telephone conversations on anything which is going on... At least 15 or 17 technicians were

## British capture of island a psychological blow to Argentina

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The capture of the island of South Georgia gives the British a staging area from which to launch an assault on the Falklands (Malvinas) and strikes a psychological blow against the Argentines, U.S. analysts said on Sunday.

Militarily, the taking of lightly defended South Georgia with helicopter-borne troops launched from Britain's pocket aircraft carriers was not viewed by the analysts as a difficult operation. Only 140 Argentines were holding the island.

But the reclaiming of the island, 1,300 kilometres east of the Falklands, gives the British a military advantage in the South Atlantic they did not have earlier: a land base closer to the Falklands than Ascension Island situated 5,500 kms. to the north. Some British troops are now on Ascension.

A South Georgia base could be used for a paratroop assault against the Falklands if engineers travelling with the British fleet build a runway on the remote island — a British-owned dependency of the Falklands.

Ships in the armada are carrying bulldozers, graders and the Swiss cheese-like steel sheeting — called pierced steel planking — needed to build a runway to accommodate U.S.-built C-130H troop transports, U.S. intelligence sources said.

"This gives them a jumping-off point," one source said of the British seizure of South Georgia.

In addition, the source said, the British capture of the island "struck a psychological blow" against Argentina "because they not only now have a foothold on those islands, but they've shown some decisiveness — they're not just steaming around doing nothing and waiting for a decision. It shows the Argentines that the British mean business."

U.S. intelligence predicted late last week the British would make South Georgia their first military objective. South Georgia, the analysts said, is difficult to defend because of its distance from Argentina and the problems of resupplying troops there.

The sources said it was highly plausible the British would build an airstrip on South Georgia. They in-

cluded at least a rudimentary runway already exists because of the need to supply a small British oceanographic station on the island. A paratroop regiment of about 700 men was travelling with the fleet and another regiment committed to the operation is on Ascension Island, the sources said.

If there is no diplomatic solution to the crisis, an assault can be carried out by paratroopers airlifted to the Falklands aboard C-130s brought to South Georgia.

The workhorse C-130s are flown by air forces worldwide and were used by Israel to ferry commandos and their vehicles to Uganda for the successful raid on Entebbe airport in July 1976. Britain has 45 of them in active service.

They can land on runways as short as 1,000 metres, though British engineers may decide to build a longer one on South Georgia because adverse wind conditions in the South Atlantic imperil takeoffs and landings.

Moreover, a longer runway would be needed to accommodate Vulcan bombers.

## French pursue leads in inter-Arab bombing

PARIS (UPI). — Four French police agents flew to Yugoslavia yesterday to try to identify the woman who hired a car used by terrorists in last Thursday's bomb attack off the Champs Elysees that killed one person and injured 63 others.

The policemen carried a set of pictures of known women terrorists who might be implicated in the crime, which France has officially blamed on Syria.

The car, registered in Vienna, was hired by a woman using a false identity in Ljubljana in Yugoslavia's northernmost region just south of Austria. Driven to Paris, the car was parked in front of the office of *Al-Watani al-Arabi*, an anti-Syrian newspaper on Rue Marbeuf. A powerful time bomb under the car

ravaged the entire length of the street, killing a pregnant French woman and injuring 63 other persons, many of them seriously. Investigators yesterday queried all witnesses who saw a dark-complexioned, gray-haired man of Middle Eastern appearance parking the car and prowling around the area just before the blast. Police said a likeness of the man will be published in newspapers if the investigating magistrate handling the case agrees.

Various French newspapers claimed the man was Zeidan Samih, alias Ja'afar, described as one of the most dangerous Syrian terrorists. Police said they had Ja'afar on their wanted list, but had no indication he was in France.

Police said the weekend question-

ing of six Syrians taken into custody in Paris produced no progress in the investigation.

Meanwhile, Walid Abu-Zahr, 44, director of *Al-Watani al-Arabi*, told the leftist weekly *Liberation* that police warned him on April 9 to guard against a possible Syrian terrorist attack.

Zahr, a Lebanese siding with Iraq against Syria, said that he had information on April 8 that he would be the target of an assassination attempt.

Zahr told *Liberation* that neither he nor French police thought the Syrians would go so far as to devastate an entire Paris street.

He claimed the Syrians did it deliberately to send a signal to France, a haven of numerous Syrian exiles.

## Antiques fair fire claims 34th victim

TODI, Italy (Reuters). — The death toll in Sunday's devastating fire at an antiques fair here rose to 34 yesterday when a 68-year-old man died in a Rome hospital, police said.

Eleven of them, including a little girl, were still in critical condition, police said. The cause of the fire, which broke out when hundreds of people were visiting the show, is still not known.

## \$200m. to count one billion Chinese

PEKING (AP). — China, the world's most populous nation, is using 360m. yuan (\$200m.) and 5.1 million workers to count exactly how many people it has as of midnight June 30, its chief census taker said yesterday.

For its first census in 18 years, China also has \$15.6m. in aid from the UN, mostly for 21 of the 29 computers to be used to tabulate the results, Li Chengrui, director of the census office, told a news conference.

Li declined to guess how close the number would be to the one billion usually given as China's population. He said, however, that a pilot

census among the 946,000 people of the southeast Chinese city of Wuxi showed an error of only 0.017 per cent from past figures.

A major problem was ensuring accuracy in some of China's sparsely populated areas, he said. A test in one commune in the Inner Mongolian desert showed an error of 0.09 per cent, he added.

China listed a population of 982.55 million at the end of 1980, based on its nationwide household-registration system. Another 18 million live in Taiwan, seat of the rival Nationalist Chinese government, where the mainland has decided to accept Taiwan's own figures for inclusion in the census.

## Ecevit held for public statements

ANKARA (AP). — A military judge yesterday issued a second arrest order for imprisoned former premier, Bulent Ecevit, already jailed on other charges, official sources reported.

Ecevit was detained on April 10 and one week later formally charged and arrested in connection with an interview he allegedly gave to a Norwegian paper, *Arbeiderbladet*. In that instance Ecevit was charged with "injuring Turkey's reputation abroad" and faces a minimum five-year prison

term if convicted. Ecevit has denied giving the interview.

The second case against Ecevit, which led to yesterday's arrest order, involves a letter he allegedly wrote to a Dutch journalist, which was later used in a BBC broadcast, his lawyers reported.

The lawyers, who refused the use of their names, said Ecevit is charged with violating a military ban on public political statements by former party leaders and faces a minimum prison term of three months.

**Israel Independence Day**  
April 28, 1982

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We would like to hear from the public concerning corrections and omissions in the above list.

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# Community without a compass

By SIMON N. HERMAN / Special to The Jerusalem Post

I RECENTLY returned from a sabbatical year in the United States, one of many visits during which I have sought to observe the current trends in American Jewry.

An observer of the American Jewish scene cannot but be impressed by the extent of Jewish activity in so many spheres and by the quality of a number of the Jewish institutions. Suffice it to give the example of Hadasah with its record of solid achievement and its dedicated membership probably unequalled by voluntary organizations anywhere.

The visitor from Israel is particularly impressed by the widespread pro-Israel sentiment that continues to prevail in spite of a growing criticism of certain aspects of Israeli policy. There is no other issue on which so broad a Jewish consensus exists. In the hours of need, American Jewry has rallied spontaneously and unreservedly to Israel's support.

The observation of what is happening to the community, however, leads to serious disquiet. There is no ideology of assimilation in America — as there was in Europe — but the erosion of Jewish identity continues apace. Between 30 and 40 per cent of the marriages are mixed marriages and the percentage is rising.

One demographer recently predicted that with the low birth rate and increasing percentage of mixed marriages, American Jewry will in the 2080 number less than one million. Other demographers view this as an exaggeration, but there is agreement that large numbers will be lost to the community.

Most American Jews are ready to stand up and be counted as Jews, but even those who are prepared to identify are swept away by the tide of assimilation unless through a programme of intensive education they develop a distinctiveness of Jewish cultural identity that sets them off as different from those around them in the way they are entitled to be in a culturally pluralistic democracy. The need for such intensive Jewish education is generally accepted, but there is no evidence of a major concerted effort to accord to the required educational programmes, formal and informal (along with complementary visits to Israel), the priority of urgent attention, of energies and resources, that the situation demands.

The absence of determined action on this basic issue reflects a general weakness in the shaping of a policy for American Jewry. In his analysis of the state of American Jewry and the weakness of its leadership in the fateful 1930s, the well-known journalist, the late Judd Teller, in his book *Strangers and Nomads*, described the American community as being "without a compass." It is questionable whether it has such compass in the 1980s.

IT COULD BE expected that Zionism would provide such compass, but Zionism as it is currently presented in the U.S. does not do so. In spite of the widespread pro-Israel sentiment, an indigenous version of a Zionist ideology adapted to the needs of American Jewish life does not exist.

The immigrants to the U.S. at the turn of the century brought with them the Zionist ideologies that prevailed in Europe. The Zionism that developed in the American climate, however, had a pragmatic quality, and while it propagated the conception of a Jewish people and its relation to an ancestral homeland, it was not sharply distinguishable from support for Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisrael.

After the establishment of the State, as pro-Israel sentiment became widespread, the distinction between Zionists and pro-Israel Jews became even less apparent. The more general acceptance of the conception of Jewish peoplehood removed a further point of difference between Zionists and non-Zionists. Furthermore, the anxiety not to antagonize the non-Zionist circles that support Israel (in fundraising campaigns and otherwise) has caused the Zionist leadership to shun over ideological issues and to present Zionism as little more than a safely, non-controversial pro-Israelism.

Some years ago, a prestigious task force of the American Jewish Committee, composed of some of the leading American Jewish scholars, came to the conclusion that "Zionist theory has had no ideological framework in terms of which it understands or interprets the dynamic processes which have been taking place on the communal and individual level in the American Jewish community." This statement should have startled Zionist leaders into action but it did not do so.

The role of American Zionist organizations in the life of the community is so limited that it is scarcely to be wondered that they receive so little attention in the published studies of American Jewish communities.

Referring to this fact, the leading sociologist of American Jewry, Marshall Sklare, in his study *Jewish Identity on the Suburban Frontier*, comments that "one reason why little independent significance has been attached to contemporary non-synagogue organizational activity is its lack of ideological content."

THE CLASSICAL ZIONIST theories of Pinsker, Herzl, Abad Ha'am and others were based on an analysis of the Jewish situation of their time and had special per-



Jewish youth parade on New York street to mark Yom Ha'atzmaut. (Tzvi Blumstein)

tinence to the countries of Europe in which the bulk of Jewry was then located. The developments in Jewish life have confirmed the validity of their basic theses and much of what they wrote still applies to the Jewish condition.

But cognizance has also to be taken of major transformations in that condition. While maintaining its fundamental principles, Zionism has to adapt itself to meet the changing Jewish needs; otherwise it will become an abstract, outdated ideology, unrelated to the fate and future of the Jewish people. The Holocaust, the demographic shift to new centres in the West, the establishment of the State of Israel — all these render essential a continuing process of reinterpretation.

There are those who contend that such an ideological framework is indeed provided by the Jerusalem

Programme adopted by the Zionist Congress in 1968.

It is true that some of the fundamental Zionist principles are set forth in that programme. But some important issues are not dealt with at all, and those principles that do appear in the programme are stated in general terms and need to be spelled out to indicate their implications for contemporary Jewish life.

In the broad terms in which it is formulated, the Jerusalem Programme has won wide acceptance. It is accepted by the leadership of the important additions that have come to the Zionist Organization through the affiliation of the Conservative and Reform movements. And leaders of the non-Zionist sections of the Jewish Agency have declared themselves Zionists.

While all these developments are

to be welcomed, it becomes more necessary than ever to ensure the development of a nucleus that advocates an ideology which goes beyond the diluted Zionism, oftentimes just pro-Israelism, adopted by the majority. Such Zionism, if it is to become a guiding inspiration, needs to raise a number of questions that the Jerusalem Programme does not explicate.

IN ORDER to serve as a compass, Zionism has to be presented for what it is when properly conceived — an ideology that institutes an all-encompassing approach to the problems of the Jewish people, entering into all phases of Jewish existence. It not only covers all that pertains — with a proper focus on aliya — to the relationship of American Jewry with Israel, but also has direct relevance to the life

of the community, in particular the furtherance of Jewish education and culture, the fight against assimilation and the fight against anti-Semitism.

Zionism has to be seen as affecting the fate and future of American Jews and not just of Jews in other parts of the world.

A properly developed Zionist ideology boldly facing up to the issues of Jewish life and propagated by nuclei of committed Zionists is bound to sharpen opposition in certain quarters. While nothing is gained from an unduly vociferous, strident militancy, a silence on the crucial Jewish issues because of fear lest they become sources of conflict drains Zionism of its vitality and is a disservice to Jewish life.

Assimilation in its many insidious guises is all the more dangerous in our days because there is often no head-on collision between it and Zionism. And a Zionist ideology is the antidote to the deleterious effects of the philanthropic approach that characterizes so much of the fundraising for Israel.

In the area of anti-Semitism, what Zionism has to contribute goes far beyond the statement in the Jerusalem Programme about "the protection of Jewish rights everywhere." There is much that is wasteful, undignified and ineffective in some of the Jewish reactions to anti-Semitism and there is need to elaborate the elements of the Zionist view of the fight against anti-Semitism.

In regard to Jewish education it becomes the task of the Zionist leadership to bring to this area the sense of urgency that so often is lacking and to think through — and implement — all the implications of a Zionist approach to Jewish education.

Care has to be taken that a Zionism concerned with the problems of the community does not become another version of the Diaspora nationalism evolved in the past by Dubnow and others. There has to be a constant interweaving of the emphasis on aliya and the concern with the life of the American community. Indeed, a Zionism of this kind, which strengthens the inner staunchness of the community and stimulates the cultural distinctiveness of its Jewish identity, would lead to an increased aliya.

IDEOLOGY DOES NOT play a significant role in American life and there are limits to the extent to which an ideological commitment will be embraced by large sections of the Jewish community.

But even in the U.S. the possibility exists of educating small groups to an acceptance of a Zionist

ideology. Such groups may help to provide the community with the compass it needs, and the presence of dedicated Zionists in the community may also serve to move the broad consensus that exists on support for Israel to a higher level even if it still falls short of the fuller ideological commitment.

A constant interaction between such Zionist nuclei in the U.S. and parallel groups in Israel around the common unifying theme which their Zionism provides would be to the benefit of both. They could help to restore to Zionism the intellectual ferment, the sense of zest and challenge that is necessary to make it the directing force it could be in Jewish life.

These nuclei should not be divorced from whatever forms of Zionist organization exist in the community. On the contrary, they should seek to strengthen Zionist organizations by giving them the ideological content and direction which they presently lack.

WHAT I HAVE SAID about the weakness of the Zionist organizations in the U.S. holds true, in varying degrees, about Zionist organizations in a number of other countries. (Outstanding among the exceptions is the South African Zionist Federation, which is the dominant organization in the life of the community.)

Suggestions have been put forward for the establishment of new organizations to meet the demands of the contemporary Jewish situation. There is no need for such new organizations, and attempts to set them up would lead to wasteful effort.

The World Zionist Organization and its territorial federations should serve as the instruments for the creative survival of the Jewish people. But these instruments need to be sharpened and infused with a vitalizing Zionist purpose and content.

In the effort to remedy a serious situation there have been some promising beginnings. Of particular interest is the work of an international committee, in Jerusalem, sponsored by the World Zionist Organization and headed by the former President of Israel, Professor Ephraim Katzir, which has stimulated the establishment of circles on contemporary Zionist thought on a number of university campuses.

It will require the dedication of nuclei of committed Zionists everywhere — in Israel as well as in the U.S. and other countries — to restore Zionism to its former pre-eminence as the directing force in the life of the Jewish people.

Professor Simon Herman, of the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry, is the author of, among other works, *Jewish Identity: A Social Psychological Perspective* (London, Sage Publications).

## Phone-in news service

By LEON HADAR / Post New York Correspondent

ANYONE DIALLING the New York City phone number (212) 986-9669 can get a run-down on the latest developments in Israel. The service is designed not for homesick yordim or for visiting Israelis who are anxious for news, but for journalists seeking reliable information.

The number is an Israeli Consulate line; the recording is made by a member of the information staff; and the service is the brainchild of Consul General Naftali Lavie. Another is the "exclusive" weekly newsletter on the Middle East which he himself prepares for a select group of American journalists and editors in New York.

Before taking up his New York post last August, Lavie, one of the late Moshe Dayan's few confidants, had spent 11 years as spokesman, first of the Defence Ministry and then of the Foreign Ministry. Before that he had been a working journalist, a member of the editorial staff of *Ha'aretz* for 14 years.

His long experience of the American media has led him to the conclusion that "by and large," it is not anti-Israeli.

"There are of course, pro-Arab and anti-Israeli, and perhaps even anti-Jewish, editors and journalists," he says. "But it would be a mistake to perceive the American news organizations as highly centralized institutions which agree on a certain policy and drop orders to their correspondents and editors to follow, let's say, a pro-Israeli or a pro-Arab policy."

Thus, he points to an issue of *The New York Times* which included an "unfavourable" report from the correspondent in Israel, a "sympathetic" editorial, and two op-ed pieces — one pro and one anti.

"What newsmen report may depend less on who they are than on how they work." The most important ingredient influencing the Middle East coverage, he asserts, is the relationship between American journalists and their sources — Israeli, Arab and American.

"By studying the techniques and the structure of the American news-making process, and by trying in a productive way to have our own special input in the various stages of the coverage, we can much more efficiently influence the coverage of the Arab-Israeli conflict than by throwing dirt on one journalist or another," he says.



Naftali Lavie (N. Ben-Ami)

This doesn't mean that Israelis and American-Jewish organizations should not monitor the American coverage of the area and point out inaccuracies and lies. A year ago, he himself was responsible for revealing that a group of American and European journalists, fearing for their safety in Beirut, moved to Cyprus and began sending stories from Nicosia datelined Beirut.

ON TAKING UP his post here, Lavie initiated a new approach in sending out information to journalists. "Instead of sending the same material to the editor of a black magazine and of a Catholic publication, we have to distinguish between the different target-audiences," he says, so the consulate is now in the process of preparing new material for the various audiences, with special attention to the black and Hispanic magazines, as well as other public-opinion leaders belonging to these groups.

Lavie is encouraged by the emergence of a new group of young journalists in the American television networks and the major dailies. "I find them sometimes more open-minded than their predecessors. They are anxious to learn and to hear new information and to correct mistakes or to give us an opportunity to express our concern."

When it comes to television coverage, the conversation inevitably turns to ABC's recent 20/20 programme focusing on Israel's treatment of the West Bank population. Lavie recalls that he had approached Av Westin of ABC last November, trying to convince him

to give an opportunity to an Israeli official to appear on the programme and suggested some candidates, including Prof. Moshe Maoz, a former adviser to the military administration of the areas. But his suggestion was rejected.

"I already felt then that they were pursuing a planned scheme to 'give it to Israel,'" he says.

He believes that the programme was part of an effort to "balance" ABC's coverage, after the network had been attacked by pro-Arab lobbyists here for airing another 20/20 story on the PLO, prepared by correspondent Areldo Rivera, which they argued was too pro-Israeli and anti-PLO.

THE FACT THAT such "cruel propaganda" as was shown in the 20/20 story is aired from time to time should not mislead us as to the general positive direction of the American media, says Lavie.

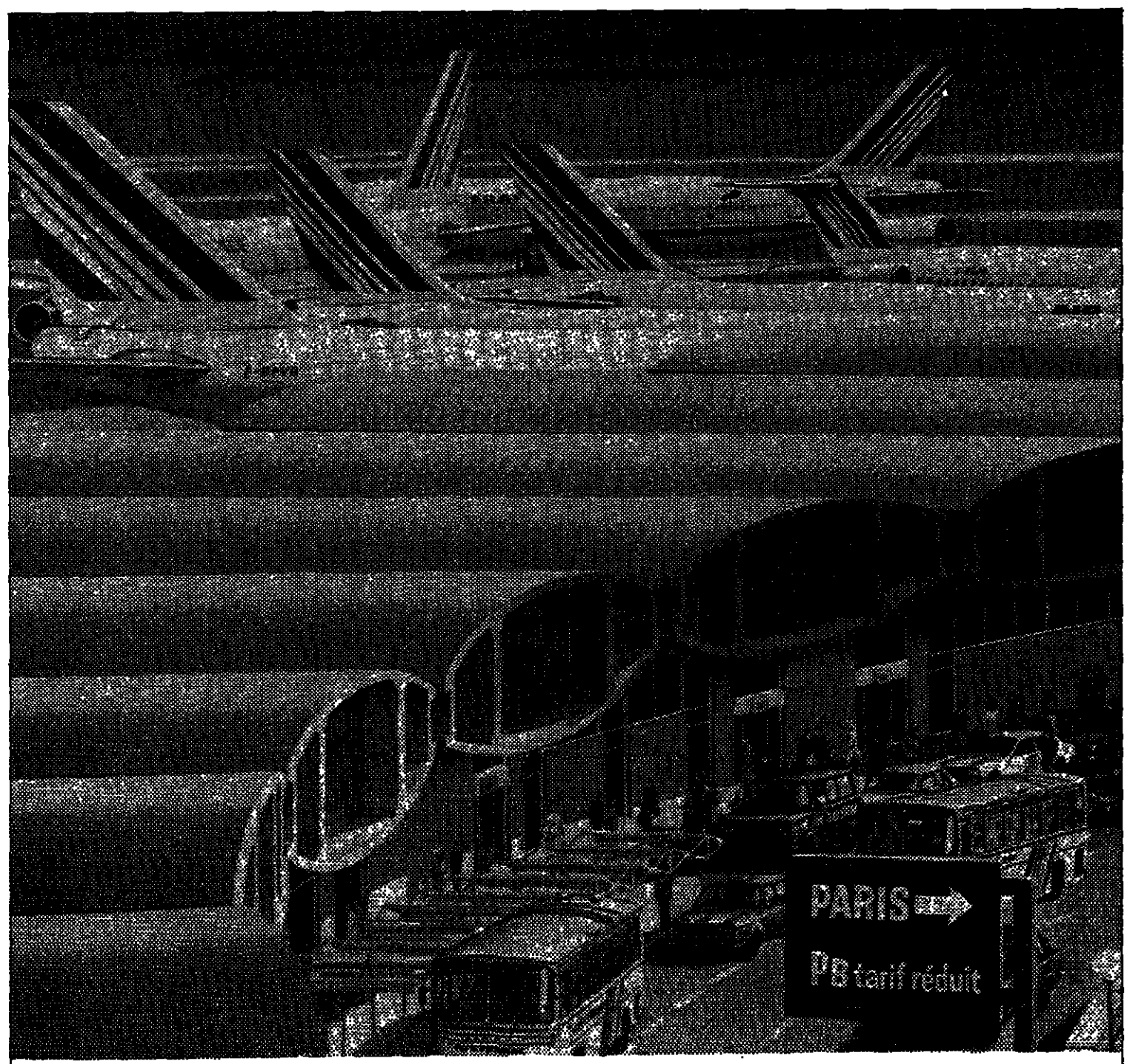
He believes that the content of the Israeli "message" is still more important than the techniques which we employ to deliver it.

"When the administration, with its tremendous public relations power, pursues a certain policy which we don't like, it is sometimes almost impossible for us to contradict their position."

However, he finds now that many editors and journalists, prominent among them the "liberals" who in the past were suspected by the Israelis of having pro-Palestinian leanings, have a great deal of sympathy for Israeli criticism of American policy in the area, especially with regard to the arms trade and the pro-Saudi tilt.

But since arriving in New York, Lavie has noted "a greater Arab presence in the media than he had expected. Whenever he meets a group of American journalists and editors, 'I find that an Arab diplomat has already been there. They are very active, especially the Egyptians and the Jordanians.'"

"But as an American editor told me, 'Let's not kid ourselves. Perhaps the Arabs are improving, but I don't have even the slightest doubt that Israel is the foreign country with the best PR operation here and, notwithstanding military censorship, Israel is still a paradise mediawise for any American journalist. You wouldn't believe how long it took me to get a visa to travel to Saudi Arabia.'"



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(Left) Rosa Graham at 109, photographed in 1967. (Above) Grace and Eva Fastern, 1901. (Below right) Hannah Rose Hinkley Katz, Germany, c. 1893.

## In celebration of women

Nomi Sharron looks at a photographic exhibition of 'Generations of Women.'



(Below left) Rose Rubenstein-Arenson and friend of Manhattan, c. 1919. (Centre) Dolores Alfaro and friend, Cuba, c. 1930. (Below right) Sarah and her family, Brooklyn, New York, c. 1915. (Above, centre) Padmasree and Gailinda, India, 1960.



"GENERATIONS of Women" is an exhibition of photographs accompanied by written texts, tracing women of many ethnic backgrounds through as many as six generations. It includes many old photographs — sepia-coloured and cracked with age — from the late 1800s, as well as more modern ones. The women in the pictures are Irish, Greek, Jewish, Italian, black, white and yellow.

The idea for this exhibition, now available on video from American Embassy in Tel Aviv and at Jerusalem's American Cultural Centre, grew out of a research project in women's studies conducted by Prof. Barbara Rubin and Dr. Doris Friedensohn of Jersey City State College.

They are the co-founders of the women's study programme there, and organizers of a course in "Women's Lives" examining women in contemporary institutions, the family, the social milieu, the work-place, and also women's role as mother, lover, wife, daughter.

"We decided to 'celebrate' women," Rubin told me when I interviewed her recently in Jerusalem. "And we wanted to use the experience of a pluralistic community." New Jersey has a high immigrant population including both the descendants of early settlers (Irish, Greeks, Italians, Jews), and the new wave of Egyptian, Russian Jewish and Iranian immigrants — in some ways a situation that parallels that in Israel.

"We planned a one-day 'celebration' around the theme of continuity and change in women's lives. There were workshops on relationships — mothers and daughters, single mothers, women in the family. The Women's Experimental Theatre performed *Daughters*, there were poetry readings — but the main focus of the day was the photographic exhibition. This was assembled by the students in the course from old family albums, and from many hours spent rummaging through attics."

As a result of the great success of the photographic exhibition, Rubin decided to use it as the basis for a photo-history project with her students.

"We used the photographs as a wedge into family history. We started to delve into the 'story lines' behind the facial lines," to discover the hopes, dreams, fears, crises, accomplishments of our female forebears; to understand the impact of these women's lives on their contemporaries, the moment in history that they carved out for themselves.

"We usually understand history as something outside our lives," Rubin continued. "The history of men, of great deeds, of nations, of wars. The new social history is interested in recording the lives of ordinary people. And it was fascinating what grew out of the course. The students themselves became oral historians, learning the tools of social history, interviewing, finding objects, artifacts that had

been handed down through many generations. They had to research the women in their own pasts, piecing together the real lives of their forebears. We unearthed a wealth of stories — of poverty, hardship, strength and courage, of immigrant women coping with a new culture, working and raising children who would grow up in a different world, black women who had been born into slavery, Jewish women arriving from the shtetles of Europe.

"Most of our research and photographs go back three or four generations, and some five or six. Our oldest photograph is dated 1860 — the great, great grandmother of one of our students." (The present exhibit includes photographs from 1879 to 1981).

What do you hope will come out of the exhibit, I asked Rubin.

"Firstly, that women will become interested in the lives of their female forebears, to understand their histories, to connect with their past. It is also a way of breaking down stereotypes. We found, for example, that women had always worked — on the farms, in the factories — often being the sole breadwinner. We found immigrant women who had arrived in the U.S. alone and penniless, and had survived on their wits.

"What we often think of as women's lives in the past is not necessarily true," Rubin explained. What the students are learning about is the truth of women's lives in the past in all their contradictory

complexity. And this, of course, helps us to understand our own lives, to deal with the image of women held up to us, as opposed to the reality of women's lives."

The exhibition "Generation of Women" has been shown in over 50 centres throughout the eastern and middle-western parts of the U.S., including shows in Washington and Boston. The exhibition has also been video-taped for the Inter-Communication Agency and can be ordered for courses, private showings, etc.

As the exhibit continues to travel, Rubin and Friedensohn meanwhile are writing a book, *In Search of Our Female Forebears*, using photographs and text, and examining the uses of photo-history.

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Growing Up Thin is available at better bookshops and at offices of The Jerusalem Post in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, or by mail, postage free. Write: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

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THERE ARE places we remember from our travels abroad: solely because they were momentarily illuminated by spots of brilliant foliage or flowers.

A dusty road in Cuernavaca, Mexico might come to mind because of a spray of bright-colored bougainvillea that graced an old, flaking wall. Pots of vibrant red geraniums on a windowsill of an old farmhouse might help one recall an otherwise unremarkable French village that was quickly passed through.

Shafts of yellow barley, dazzling in a sunlit field, might bring back the glory of a Swiss hillside. Tall grass rippling like a green-and-silver sea in the wind may make us think of the Yorkshire moors where Emily Brontë strolled, or of the mysterious stretches on Easter Island where ancient god-figures lie silently in their wavy depths.

Other more formal gardens we remember for their clipped perfection. The world is full of them, as the magic and love of growing things from seeds is universal. The hawker, who plies Lake Tal in Striniger, Kashmir in his beat-up boat, offering orange and yellow poppy seeds carefully wrapped in paper to houseboat boarders, knows that: "Seeds, seeds for a pretty garden," he coaxes.

The prosperous flower merchants of Holland are equally wise, packaging tulip bulbs enticingly for the tourist. The traveling gardener optimistically carries bits of Holland and India home with him in small parcels, his memory blooms with recalling the gardens he has actually seen, in distant lands.

When I think of gardens, England always comes to mind first — and not just for the roses for which English gardens are known. On my first visit I was overwhelmed with the blooms that spring from every inch of available space. It seemed as though there wasn't a single crack of earth that wasn't exploited.

The well-tended flower beds of St. James Park and the Kensington Gardens might be cliché, but they never cease to overwhelm one, with their many varieties of heady blooms and the surrounding landscapes which enhance them.

The old-fashioned garden of Shakespeare's Anne Hathaway is another entrancing spot for its flowery spikes and shapes crowded together in seemingly careless abundance. It looks like the model for all the cross-stitch samplers ever created.

Waddesdon Manor, the Rothschild's baronial home, has diverse formal walks and staid-lined wooded paths, but who could

## Lovesome thing



Careless abundance, or formal elegance — gardens are explored by Phyllis Krasilovsky.

ever forget its White Garden? It hardly seems possible that there are so many kinds of pristine flowers in the world! Its white, Victorian furniture and aviary filled with exotic, white-plumed birds make it a complete *pièce de résistance*.

One must journey to Holland at least once to witness the wonder of its magic carpets of spring flowers spreading in every direction. At the Keukenhof Gardens outside of Amsterdam, landscape artists over time have painted endless "living" canvases of Dutch tulips, hyacinths and daffodils in the most glowing colors, in the most exquisite lakeside and wooded settings imaginable.

The Busch Gardens in Vancouver, Canada compete with the Huntington Gardens in Pasadena, California for splendour. Each is filled with acres of sloping grounds, dedicated to painstakingly planted "themes." The Japanese gardens of both are filled with Zen motifs — red wooden bridges that traverse clear goldfish ponds, and exotic varieties of chrysanthemums.

THE ORCHID gardens of Singapore and of Helena d'Ospina in Medellín, Colombia have no doubts. They are surely places that are heaven for the orchidologist. Those mammoth purple sprays wrapped in florist's cellophane are mere common cousins to the speckled red, white, lavender, crimson, green, brown, and even black lupinus flowers that seem to grow on air, suspended from trees and vines in

prolific clumps and clusters. Romantics playing word-association games may think "oranges" first when they remember Seville. Its public gardens and boulevards are languorously scented with the fruit that grows so bountifully on their trees.

The small courtyard garden of the Dar Si Said Palace in Marrakesh, Morocco is also memorable for its scented orange trees, and distinguished by an ornate gazebo where one can drink tea while admiring the costumes of Berber visitors. Starlings swoop overhead with as much éclat as the pigeons in Venice's San Marco Square.

And why not associate cherry blossoms with Brooklyn as well as Washington, D.C., and Japan? The annual blossoms in Brooklyn's botanical garden are a flower festival.

Two notable restaurant gardens in Mexico are the Casino Dela Selva in Cuernavaca, and The Hacienda in Mexico City. Both are filled with marvelous tropical flowers, exotic birds, and colorful tiled walks. At the Casino Dela Selva, peacocks spread their fanlike plumage in such a sudden motion that you drop your spoon.

The gardens of the Hearst Mansion in California are notable not only for their beauty, but because one never sees a dead flower amidst their multitudes. "Mr. Hearst would never tolerate a single dead bloom," the guide says.

The gardens of the Winter Palace Hotel in Luxor, Egypt are an in-

credible oasis of lush shrubbery and flowers that border serpentine paths leading to a pool. Birds of every hue and nimble monkeys play on the branches of its giant trees. The hotel's guest book is inscribed with multitudes of royal personages who sought — and undoubtedly found — relief there from the cacophony of the streets.

A very special botanical treat is the Andromeda Gardens in St. Joseph's Parish, Barbados. Iris Bonnochie's dream-come-true is like no other garden, its numbered plants growing in artistic clumps around pathways marked by fern- and leaf-impresed stone slabs. Walking there is like treading on sculptures in a scented jungle.

Some gardens offer enormous educational guidance to the flora and fauna of the region. The Public Gardens in Port of Spain, Trinidad has specimens of every bush and flower growing in the Caribbean. Lord and Lady Kitchener's small botanical island — which is reached by a short *falucca* ride from Aswan, Egypt — serves as a showcase of the horticultural life of the area and is memorable for its romantic marine setting. The public gardens in Algiers is another treasure trove of exotic botany.

THERE ARE some gardens dear to our hearts which are not centered on foliage at all. The Billy Rose Sculpture Gardens, whose acreage is spread with crunchy pebbles adjoining Jerusalem's Israel Museum, is outstanding for its superlative panorama of Jerusalem hills, as well as its sculptures. Its artistic treasures are the focal points which merely enhance each well-placed tree and bush.

The Tuilleries Gardens in Paris have only straight rows of trees which grow like soldiers on perpetual parade — but what a backdrop they provide for the masterpieces in the Impressionist Galleries when seen through the window!

The fountains of the Peterhof Gardens outside of Leningrad are its chief showpieces. There are hundreds of them, all gilded, with splashing cascades of water. Nearby, rose trellises and clusters of white birch trees which grow in tall grass have romantic charm.

Then there is the great Rift Valley in Kenya, and all the natural grassy plains surrounding the game reserves. Add to these the swampy stretches of the Everglades Park in Florida, and the vast windswept moors of the Scottish Highlands. Not planned gardens, perhaps, but gardens nevertheless!

The couch is covered with a Persian bedspread, purchased in the old City. There is also a Regency settee upholstered in claret velvet, and a wide armchair covered in olive-green velvet. Paul's oak desk was picked up in a junk shop in London and he stripped and varnished it, adding a formica top. Even the Fijian waste-basket is interesting — it is hand-made and intended as a backpack for wood or vegetables.

Marta's study is a tiny room which doubles as guest room, and has a hand-carved spinning wheel (which she uses) from Argentina in the corner. Here are more bookshelves, this time filled with Judaica, art and books on Israeli society. The red-and-beige rug came from Greece as did the large multi-colored cloth hanging. There is a most unusual lamp on Marta's mahogany desk with a brass stand and a lampshade made from mother-of-pearl, lacquered gold. The wall decorations are fascinating and all inexpensively framed by Jerusalem's Lifeline for the Old.

The master bedroom contains a bed and headboard that Paul assembled and varnished, covered with an Indian patchwork spread in cerise, blue and yellow. Above the bed is a colorful batik sarong from Indonesia.

The Browns' son's bedroom also reflects careful thought — from the Argentinian llama wool blanket on the bed to the sheepskin rug on the floor. The little boy chose his own pictures and he keeps his toys in a carved camphorwood tea-chest and in a cabinet that Paul bought in London for £10 and finished himself.

When you dine with the Browns, you will be served a gourmet vegetarian meal on attractive pottery dishes and will drink from Japanese mugs.

## Period charm

Dvora Waysman is at home with the Browns.

The setting, overlooking Givat Habanim, Beit Hakerem park, is delightful and every window has a view of trees and gardens. The house, in which they occupy the top floor, has a well-tended garden of its own.

The spaciousness in the apartment is due to its very high ceilings, yet the Browns have managed to create a sense of intimacy. The first impression is of lots of indoor plants hanging from baskets, sitting on shelves and even growing inside an

enormous glass carboy that Marta found in the loft.

Paul comes from England and Marta from Argentina, so many of their furnishings also come from abroad. The dining area sets the relaxed tone of the whole apartment. There are unusual English and Spanish plates on the wall, and shelves with books, a stereo and records. The dining-room table was made by Paul's grandfather and they have matched it with wooden chairs that Paul assembled and varnished himself from one of Jerusalem's do-it-yourself shops.

The salon has no conventional chairs but, instead, huge floor cushions filled with foam and covered in different-patterned floral velvets. Against one wall is a pine chest made in 1810 — from an antique market in London — covered with a piece of Victorian silk lace. A large Impressionist painting dominates one wall, a curtain Marta made from Scandinavian cotton another, and in the corner there is a plant almost as tall as a tree. There are two Persian rugs, one knotted and one in the flat weave known as Kelim. An enormous Victorian mirror in a gilt frame, which the Browns bought secondhand, adds an elegant touch.

PAUL'S consulting room, although it has the inevitable couch, is anything but clinical. There are shelves packed with the Browns' professional library of 800 books on the behavioural sciences, psychotherapy and Marta's speciality, psychodrama.

### On the Market

IN HONOUR of its hundredth anniversary, the people from Gans, the veteran Jerusalem furniture store, have planned a year jam-packed with sales, store happenings and events.

The first Gans happening on the calendar, slated for Saturday night, May 15, and named "Saturday Night Fever," will feature the annual one-night sale. Every item in the store will be on sale with savings of up to 50 per cent and benefits going to the local branch of the Association for the Welfare of Soldiers.

The sale will start at 8 p.m. with the announcement that everyone who makes a purchase that night will be eligible for the raffle at the end of the evening. In addition, anyone who brings an item to donate to the Jerusalem Soldier's Club — a used TV or stereo, books, records, serviceable furniture, will also be eligible to enter the raffle. Prizes, which include furniture and a trip abroad, will be raffled at about 11 p.m. and you must be pre-



Area rug and folding writing desk, to be auctioned at Gans.

sent to win. Stock, the Jerusalem fashion shop, will hold a fashion show, featuring the latest spring collection; a film about the Israeli army will be shown; the Jerusalem Hilton will set up a cafe selling the pastries and hot and cold drinks, and army entertainment troupes will perform.

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Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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Until the beginning of the twentieth century coal was virtually the sole energy source in the world. But from the turn of the century onward, coal was increasingly shoved aside by the cheaper and vastly more abundant oil. It was oil that was used in factory operation, and it was only in electricity production that coal continued in number one spot. Almost throughout the entire twentieth century coal-produced electricity was double that produced by oil.

The energy crisis of 1973 prompted the return of coal, which has gradually asserted itself in additional spheres. There are today tremendous quantities of coal throughout the globe. Coal deposits constitute approximately sixty per cent of all known energy sources, and will suffice for mankind's needs for another two hundred to three hundred years. Oil, on the other hand, is becoming increasingly expensive, while its global reserves now account for some three per cent of the total energy sources, and will serve human needs for another forty to fifty years.

Coal contains carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, nitrogen and ash, and the ratio between these elements is the determining factor in its use in power stations, from the aspects of its calorific value and the quantity of pollutants ejected during the burning process. In Europe and the United States, coal-fired power stations have become a part of the landscape, and their number continues to grow from year to year. Decades of experience and the growing awareness of the quality of the environment, have brought about the development of installations and means to prevent pollution beyond permissible standards.

The Israel Electric Corporation, which in 1973 expressed its preference for coal-fired power stations, chose coal not only for its rich deposits and relatively low cost, but because it is found in countries friendly to the State of Israel.

In searching for coal sources for its new power stations, the Electric Corporation examined the various types on the market. Both from the aspects of preservation of quality of the environment and operational efficiency, a "preferential coal" standard has been fixed for the activation of the new power station. This is the standard according to which Israel will select from among the different coal types.

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**ENERGY & THE CONSUMER**

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Area rug and folding writing desk, to be auctioned at Gans.

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**KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!**



**REPORT SUSPICIOUS  
OBJECTS**



A LOOK at the recent comings and goings of Yasser Arafat shows that the fury of a terrorist seemed to be quite devastating too; when he learnt of the *marriage de convenance* between his own Bruno and Col. Gaddafi, Yasser went off to East Berlin in a huff and fell into the arms of GDR head of state Erich Honecker. Just to show Kreisky, the two held a jolly party to celebrate the close military cooperation between East Germany and the PLO, whose commando outfits are being trained in chemical warfare not far from Buchenwald—that was very appropriate.

For that's one thing you've got to hand them: of all the terrorist organizations in the world today, the PLO is the most honest.

Honest and dependable. They have this covenant, for instance, and ever since they drew it up they have consistently refused to change a single comma in it. This document, you may remember, declares in passionate, almost romantic prose, that Israel should be eliminated and replaced by a secular and democratic state, in which Jews and Arabs will live together in peaceful brotherhood till death do them part.

Even the Americans, naive as they are, won't swallow that. Not now, after 170 solemn truce signings between the PLO and Lebanese in Beirut, and when intercommunal coexistence in that country seems headed for a situation where soon there'll be no more existence to co. But Yasser Arafat stands pat:

secular and democratic or nothing; do or die. We might actually be impressed by the man if he'd shave once in a while.

SOME TIME last year, the Saudi king invited the PLO leadership to a family gathering.

"Listen, kids," he told them, "we all know that there's a short and happy period just after the U.S. presidential election when it isn't the new president who makes the decisions but the guys of the old administration. It only lasts a couple of months, though, because then the president has already got to start thinking of his next term, and brush up on his Yiddish. It follows that it's only during this brief honeymoon, once every four years, that there's a chance of persuading the Americans that Israel must withdraw from the occupied territories. Now, all you've got to do, boys, is just recognize the existence of the whatchamacallit — the Zionist state."

"Recognize hell," says Arafat. "Wipe it out is what we want."

"Sure," says the king, "that's the idea. So I suggest you hop over to the UN secretary-general, sign this piece of paper he's got and zip! — you've pushed the Zionists back to their old borders. Then, my dear boy, you dig in there lots of nice, medium-range missiles, which I personally will buy for you from the Russians, *insh'Allah*."

Arafat rubs his stubbly chin: "Great. But first I'll have a secular and democratic state."

## One honest terrorist

By EPHRAIM KISHON



"Why first? What does the order matter, for heaven's sake?" the king asks. "What's wrong with my peace plan? Don't you see it puts you within spitting distance of Tel Aviv? Wouldn't you like that?"

"Love it," says Yasser. "That's why I told my Min of Info Kad-doumi to announce that for the sake of peace we'll accept a mini-state on the West Bank and Gaza, provided it's recognized as a first step towards a military take-over of all the rest."

"Very bright, my dear Yassi, very clever, but why announce it in public?"

"To avoid misunderstandings." At this point the king lost patience and went to get some oil for his troubled waters.

NEXT THE SYRIAN president ventured to share his diplomatic wisdom with the PLO.

"My valiant brothers," he told them, "don't be daft. You can have your state on a bloody platter and you know it. All you got to do is stand up in the Security Council and repeat three times: 242-338. What do you care? Think of it as a phone number or something. It'll work like magic, I tell you. You'll have world public opinion siding out of your hand. Just say it, sign something, you don't have to bloody mean it!"

"Sorry," says Arafat, "we don't go in for make-believe."

"Tch! Even the Israeli peaceniks have more sense than you."

"So let them sign."

Whereupon President Assad, too, lost his cool.

"Dammit, Yasser," he shouted, "I offer you the final solution of the Jewish problem, and you don't need to lift a finger, plant a bomb, kill off a single diplomat. And what do you do? You go secular-secular like a bloody parrot!"

"We're not playing hide-and-seek, that's all. We are men!"

"So are we!" screams Assad. "So are we men, dammit! Just wait till we get the Golan back..."

IT'S AN ABSURD situation, really. All mankind fairly goes down on its knees to the PLO.

"Forget about your covenant, for goodness sake. What does it matter? You can revive it two hours after you get your Palestinian state. You can claim the Zionists are violating the non-aggression treaty between you and them by their very existence and start lobbing shells into them, and no one in the world will give a damn. Or here's an even better idea: simply declare that Arafat is a dirty traitor for having signed the treaty, and bump him off."

Yasser scratches his head: "Yeah," he says, "but then how about my secular and democratic state?"

Eurocom pleads with him: "Come now, Yasser, an experienced statesman like you ought to know that non-aggression treaties are no more than a convenient starting-point for armed confrontation. It's merely a matter of form,

you know, a way of speaking. It's how civilized people like you and us behave, you see? We must have our treaties and our peace conferences and our signings, or they'll say we are anti-Semites."

"But I've nothing to conceal," Arafat protests. "All I want is a secular..."

A whole bevy of American assistant-secretaries-of-state bend and whisper in his ear:

"Be a sport, Yass, okay? We all know you're a moderate, don't we? So do us a favour and enable us to impose a non-imposed settlement on Israel, huh? All we need is a tiny little recognition. For Congress, you understand..."

But Arafat's answer is as secular as ever.

"Look here, dummy," the UN General Assembly tells him, "what do you want — words or deeds? Your silly little covenant or a strategic position that'll make your jihad a picnic?"

"We," says Yasser loud and clear, "we want Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem."

"Shhh," says the world, glancing over its shoulder, "not so loud."

"Why not? It's the plain truth."

NO QUESTION of it, the PLO is an honest, straightforward terrorist organization. If you ask us, it's the only true voice in all this false chorus of nations.

Translated by Mirtam Arad. By arrangement with "Ma'ariv."

EXPLORATIONS: ISRAELI MUSIC TODAY, Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conducting (Jerusalem Theatre, April 22), Menahem Tzur: Short Symphony; Jacob Glicker: Seven Symphonic Orchestras; Theme by Paul Ben-Haim (Piano: Allan Steinfield); Mark Kopytman: "Sing, Memory" (vocalist: Gila Shushan); Josef Tal: Dance of the Events.

FOR THE first time within memory, a concert of Israeli compositions especially written for the occasion. Not only that. The commissions included composers over 35, the customary age limit for participation in local and international competitions.

There was ample rehearsal time, and during the concert itself, conductor and orchestra gave serious attention to every detail, guaranteeing the best possible presentation. According to conductor Gary Bertini, the selection of the four works played did not represent any prejudice for or against any composer or trend. The composer chosen, in their non-conformity to any norm, are perhaps typical of Israeli society and of composers anywhere.

Menahem Tzur, born in Tel Aviv in 1942, divides his life between Israel and the U.S. In his work, he looks for matching tonal and a-tonal elements, and says he is influenced by Alban Berg, Jacob Glikboas, born in Czechoslovakia in 1920 has lived here since 1938. He started out composing in the "Mediterranean style," as preached at the time by Paul Ben-Haim. Like others, he was thrown off balance by the Stockhausen seminar in 1963, and since then, he has tried "to fuse the new techniques of the European avant garde with authentic Oriental

elements." Mark Kopytman, born in Russia in 1929, came to Israel in 1972. He confesses to be fascinated by "the idea of several musical places," which intersect and then develop in parallel fashion — "suddenly appearing out of nowhere or disappearing." A sort of third dimension is thereby created, he says, whose focal point is the listener.

Josef Tal, born in Poznan in 1910 and living here since 1934 selected a few motives from his opera *Ashmedai* in an effort to unify and develop them in one work. "The piece portrays the biography of a musical idea and the listener accompanies this idea as it moves from event to event," says the composer.

PERHAPS THE most encouraging fact about this concert was the audience response — a surprisingly large number of people came and provided prolonged applause for every composer and his work. The conductor asked each of the composers to come to microphone and speak about his place in the Israeli music scene. Their comments varied and at times could be faulted for being unclear, long-winded or self-important. The same, unfortunately could be said of the musical offerings.

Despite the differing personalities and intentions of the four, all the music somehow sounded too intentionally complex, "contemporary" at all costs. The works were joyless and pretentious, marked by too much flight into the percussion section, where five to seven musi-

## Contemporary at all costs

MUSIC REVIEWS



Gary Bertini

cians were kept constantly busy.

If one feels that music must be complex to suit the times, then one must also have inspiration and the courage to say what one feels, and not produce merely what is expected of a contemporary composer, Israeli or otherwise.

This remarkable occasion thus left this reviewer with the impression that nothing really has

changed, and that had Gary Bertini chosen four other Israelis to compose pieces for him, things would not have been much different.

YOHANAN BOEHM

LONDON SINFONETTA VOICES. Terry Edwards, director, E. Barry and N. Tibbels, sopranos; N. Long, mezzo-soprano; A. Thompson, tenor; and T. Edwards, bass (Tel Aviv Museum, April 20). Monteverdi: "Lamento d'Arlecchino," a madrigal in four parts from the Sixth Book of Madrigals; Peter Maxwell Davies: "O magnum mysterium" — a carol sequence; Britten: "Secret and Profane," eight medieval lyrics; Nicholas Maw: "Amen"; Milhaud: Deux Poemes; Monteverdi: "Sestina: lagrime d'Amante al sepulcro dell'amata," a six-part madrigal cycle from the Sixth Book of Madrigals.

THIS HIGHLY professional group from England presented a particularly interesting and unusual programme: Monteverdi and contemporary English composers. No local ensemble could have offered such a choice. The programme itself was therefore a source of enjoyment and provided important information about contemporary English vocal music.

Musically speaking, the ensemble did not, however, make a very strong impression. Lack of warmth and imagination impaired the loveliness of Monteverdi. The first four madrigals could claim neither distinguished vocal qualities nor musical enchantment. The last six, all gloomy, plaintive and depressing, though undoubtedly an improvement on the first four, were monotonous and much too streamlined in expression and colour.

It was the middle section, with Davies, Britten and Maw, which provided the main interest though all its compositions use archaic texts, Latin or Old English. The most original of the three was Davies' *O magnum mysterium* with parallel, syllabic movement of voices knitted into tight dissonance, creating a strange combination of twelfth and twentieth century language. Davies, Britten and Maw magnificently uphold the glorious tradition of five-part, madrigal a cappella singing.

In all these works, the London Sinfonietta Voices showed great skill, tackling all difficulties with unerring technical proficiency. But, as in the Monteverdi, the musical results were not very stimulating or exciting. BENJAMIN BAR-AM

CHAMBER MUSIC, Geddes Tanja, recorder; Marianne Muller, viola da gamba; Christopher Farr, harpsichord (Wix Auditorium, Weizmann Institute, Rehovot).

April 17). Frescobaldi: Two canzonas for soprano recorder, viola da gamba and harpsichord; Castello: Sonata Seconda for soprano recorder and basso continuo; J.S. Bach: Partita No. 1 in B flat for harpsichord; Telemann: Sonata in F minor for alto recorder and basso continuo; Maria Mariani: Suite in A minor for viola da gamba and basso continuo; Purcell: Sonata in D minor for alto recorder and basso continuo.

THE THREE guest artists have just concluded a week-long workshop at the Jerusalem Music Centre on Baroque music, which included master classes in harpsichord, viola da gamba, recorders and basso continuo. The classes dealt with the actual technique of playing and musical interpretation, including the special problems involved in Baroque performance, which calls to a considerable extent on the musicians' ability to extemporize. The workshop was remarkable in its focus on actual performance. At the Wix Auditorium the artists presented inspiring proof of their outlook.

At no time did one feel that one was listening to a demonstration of

"correct" performance. The fruit of academic research and reconstruction was rendered with complete ease and naturalness. In fact, the playing had a spontaneity that enhanced, rather than impeded the presentations.

Their programme was well conceived, and it was a novel pleasure to hear a live performance of a type rarely presented in Israel. But it was the sensitivity and originality of gifted musicians that made the evening special. As soloists, the three musicians performed with imagination and with great technical flair and a ripened conceptualization of the works they play. In ensemble each musician maintained his highly individual personality, and yet they came together in an effort that sparkled with *joie de vivre*.

In an area of music in which scholastic authenticity can be in danger of eclipsing art, it was comforting to hear a performance in which every note was alive with intense feeling. NINA SOBELMAN

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- \* ZIONISM 1982 - Direct line conversations with members of the Aliya movement who are preparing to settle in Israel and will be listening to the broadcast in 10 countries around the world.
- \* BROADCAST FROM AN EL AL PLANE bringing new immigrants from Great Britain who will be celebrating Yom Ha'atzmaut for the first time in Israel. Editor: Shmuel Shai.
- \* "THEN" - PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN THE NEWS Newsreel covering dramatic events in the history of Zionism presented in contemporary style. Edited and Presented: Gabbi Gazit. New Version of the Song "Pillar of Fire" performed by "Hakol Over Habibi."
- \* RADIO GAME with prizes related to knowledge concerning different periods of Aliya and various locations in Israel. Editor: Ze'ev Anar.
- \* THE LAUGHING MOBILE STUDIO Report from events and performances on Yom Ha'atzmaut with the participation of artists and others. "Blue and White" Telephone for the convenience of listeners; special "commercials" for Yom Ha'atzmaut, and a variety of music and songs. Presentation: Rivka Michaeli, Elhud Manor, Ram Tadmor, Iris Lavi, Moshe Timor and Shmuel Shai. Music Editors: Varda Itai and Yigal Buton. Assistant Producer: Chaya Arami.

The telephone conversations with Olim in various parts of the world are being made possible with the assistance of the Department for Aliya and Absorption in conjunction with the Division of Public Relations and Press of the Jewish Agency and W.Z.O.



## Does our wine industry need tariff protection?

By YITZHAK OKED  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Deputy Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper is checking whether to stop the import of wines and liquors or whether to impose protective tariffs on them. This is because of reports that some imported wines and hard liquors, especially the cheaper brands of whisky, are being sold at a lower price than Israeli wines and brandies.

Grupper told *The Jerusalem Post* that he has asked Ministry of Industry and Trade officials to tell him what quantities of wines and liquor were imported last year. He also plans to check out the prices charged the consumer. "If I find that the local wineries are in danger from competition from abroad, I will demand that imports be stopped or that special tariffs be imposed to protect our local industry," he said.

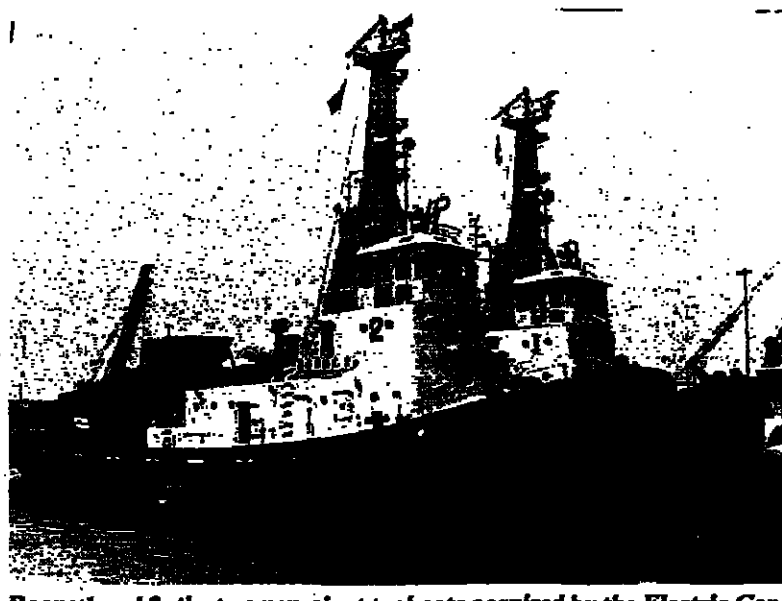
At a press conference yesterday at the Eliaz Winery in Binyamina, general manager Moshe Kostelitz said that this Independence Day more Israelis would be celebrating with imported wines and liquors than with local beverages because the imports are sold at prices lower

or only slightly higher than Israeli spirits.

Kostelitz put the blame on government policies that allow grape growers to decide on the price of their grapes. "We have reached a situation today where the price we pay for grapes here is about double of what our competitors in Spain or France pay."

Mordechai Kreiner, head of marketing at Supersol, said he did not know where Kostelitz got his information from. He said that imported wines and liquor in his chain had been moving slowly. On the other hand, sales of local wines and brandies were on the increase all the time.

Mordechai Mashiah, who wholesales and retails both local and imported wines and liquors also told *The Jerusalem Post* that the bulk of his business is with Israeli products. He said that the imported wines he sells are usually bought by restaurant and hotel owners. Private individuals only buy such imports on special occasions — and then they buy one bottle at the most. He said that the low-priced brandies and whiskeys are bought in great quantities towards the various holidays by management for their workers.



Boone 1 and 2, the two new giant tugboats acquired by the Electric Corporation to handle coal freighters at the Hadera power station, are shown at anchor. They sailed here straight from Japan, where the corporation bought them at about half the current market price. Equipped with powerful 4,200 horsepower engines, the tugboats can handle ships of up to 200,000 tons. They are about twice as powerful as any others in the country. Carrying innovative fire-fighting equipment also makes them a welcome addition to the country's fleet.

## Leumi to raise \$60 million in Euromart

By YITZHAK OKED  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Bank Leumi is planning to raise \$60 million in the Euromarket through its Netherlands Antilles subsidiary, Leumi International Investments

N.V., a bank spokesman said yesterday.

At the end of May the bank will issue floating rate notes redeemable in 1989, which can be extended at the holder's option to 1992.

The notes will be fully guaranteed by Bank Leumi. The interest will be determined every six months and will be 0.25 per cent above the mean rate (the arithmetic mean between the bid and offered rates for six months) deposit with London Interbank.

The minimum interest rate will be 6 per cent. This is the first time that an Israeli banking group will raise money in the Euro-market on the basis of the mean rate.

Since 1976 Bank Leumi has raised \$395m. in the Euromarket. Of this amount \$30m. has already reached maturity and was redeemed during 1981.

According to the spokesman the present issue will be distributed directly to customers of the Bank Leumi group through its own network, without the assistance of outside financial institutions. The proceeds of the issue will be used to meet the needs of the group's international operations.

## Rolls-Royce in the black

LONDON (AP). — The state-owned Rolls-Royce Aero-Engine Company posted a pre-tax profit of £18 million (\$31.5m.) last year, the first time it has been in the black since 1978, chairman Lord McFadzean reported recently. This gain compares with losses of £27m. (\$47.25m.) in 1980.

But McFadzean noted that a £17m. (\$29.8m.) "restructuring" of the company last year left Rolls-Royce with an overall loss of £3m. (\$5.25m.) after taxes.

**BOOK FUND.** — A fund in memory of Hadassah volunteer worker Dora Camrass, which will purchase books for the Hadassah School of Nursing's library, was launched last week at the Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem.

## Customs and visas checks before departure save nerves and time Speeding up air travel—on the ground

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — About one quarter of the travellers landing in the U.S. from international flights pick up their luggage and walk out of the terminals without any formalities, just like passengers on domestic flights.

The authorities are moving to expand the system.

But if you've been refused a visa by the American consulate in Tel Aviv, don't get the idea that you'll be able to get through anyway. Frontier controls, visa regulations and customs inspections are as strict as ever, but the new trend is to complete them at the points of departure.

So far Canada, Bermuda and the Bahamas have agreed to allow American officials to operate on their territory. Negotiations are now proceeding with Germany, Japan and Ireland.

The thinking is that travellers are more patient while waiting for their flights than after landing. "Passengers arrive at airports an hour to an hour and a half before departure," James Murphy, the vice president of the Air Transport Association told reporters at a recent Pow Wow (a travel businessmen's convention) in Philadelphia. The people are fresh, in good humour and "if you pre-clear them — you have happy persons on your hands," Murphy said.

"But when one gets to where he's going and stands on a customs line staring at his watch, afraid he'll miss his connection to Des Moines, Iowa — he gets very fretful," Murphy continued.

The Irish government has agreed in principle to provide the facilities the Americans desire at Shannon airport. But such talks move very slowly, in part because each govern-

ment has inhibitions about allowing foreign officials to work in its airports.

Meanwhile the U.S. is combining passport, customs and agriculture inspections to speed up the handling of arriving passengers. Passport controls take one minute and customs examinations an average of one minute and 18 seconds.

The trouble is that passengers have to wait their turn because planes bring in 300 to 400 people at a time. The pressure is expected to increase as the number of travellers rises, while budgetary constraints preclude hiring more inspectors.

Therefore the authorities have been training passport, customs and agriculture agents to do one another's job so that passengers will stop at one counter for an inspection of their passports and hand luggage. Only the hand luggage is routinely opened, because that is where people usually conceal items they are trying to smuggle in, reporters were told.

Some 80 per cent of the arriving passengers will be cleared under the new system and leave. The others will undergo further customs inspection.

The reform was necessary because all the major U.S. airports were built 20 to 30 years ago, when designers did not expect the number of travellers to be so high.

In 1980 American and foreign flag carriers operated some 440,000 flights to and from the U.S., transporting more than 50 million passengers. Expectations are that by 1985 the figure will be 75 per cent higher.

This increase means not only that more people will rub more elbows in the passenger halls, but that there will be a greater demand for runways, check-in counters, baggage, processing units, restaurants

and other services. To meet the new demand several airports are being expanded. At Miami International, which is an important stop-over for people flying between Latin America and Europe, the number of gates for international travel is being increased from 21 to 33.

Elsewhere attempts are made to divert flights to less busy airports. Much of the international traffic has been through few major gateways, such as Los Angeles, where the number of flights has been so high that delays have become chronic.

At 15 major hub areas the authorities have been trying to develop reliever airports. According to J. Donald Reilly, the executive vice president of the Airport Operators International, the authorities are improving existing installations in some places, building new ones in others and seeking joint use of military airfields.

The authorities have also opened more domestic airports to international travel. In 1974 only 22 U.S. airports were open to international flights, and now the figure is close to 30.

This has benefited travellers too. Instead of flying all its passengers from Tel Aviv to New York, where some would have to transfer to another terminal for domestic flights, TWA divides its passengers in Paris.

Its summer schedule provides that the Lockheed L-1011 from Tel Aviv will land at Charles de Gaulle Airport and continue to New York and San Francisco with some of the passengers. Another L-1011 will leave from a nearby gate at about the same time to Boston and Los Angeles.

Several years ago U.S. authorities refused El Al requests to fly to new cities in addition to New York. That meant that an El Al client going to Chicago, for example, would have to disembark at Kennedy Airport and continue on an American carrier.

A subsequent agreement gave El Al the right to fly to four American cities in return for opening Israel's skies to American airlines, apart from TWA.

El Al lost money on its scheduled service to Chicago and cancelled it. It also discontinued extending its flights from New York to Miami; its Florida-bound passengers will be flown from Tel Aviv to Montreal on an El Al jumbo and on a chartered Boeing 737 from there to Miami.

## Kuwait going bankrupt in 4 years?

KUWAIT (AP). — Kuwait announced Sunday a \$12.3 billion budget with a deficit of more than one billion dollars — the first since the oil price boom of 1973-74.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said that the budget involves a \$1.1b. deficit, which is the difference between projected expenditures of \$12.3b. and income of \$11.2b. He said revenue from oil exports constitutes 92 per cent of income.

This year's budget is \$560m. higher than last year's, which had a

surplus of more than \$6b. Hussein said this year's deficit will be financed from the state's public reserves, amassed during the oil boom years.

No exact estimate is available about these reserves, but Finance Minister Abdel-Latif Al Hamad said last week that Kuwait would "go bankrupt in four years" if current expenditures continue to rise without a matching increase in oil revenues.

Kuwait's current production is about 650,000 barrels a day, the lowest in its history.

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Editor

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## Of men, not laws

"IT SEEMS to me," said Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir at the cabinet on Sunday, referring to the rooftop rioters who resisted the army violently at Yamit, "that we are faced here with a severe and dangerous social phenomenon — that of an organized group which publicly proclaims its intention to defy the Knesset, the government, democracy and the law, by violent means."

"Such groups of idealists pose a real threat to society's delicate internal fabric, and the state's conduct towards one such group offers a precedent for others."

Prof. Zamir's argument, taken by itself, would appear to be unanswerable. While conceding that the protesters were prompted by "national considerations and by love of the country," the attorney-general proposed "that the end does not justify the means and that these means were intolerable."

If he could have his way, therefore, Prof. Zamir would bring criminal charges against members of the group suspected of employing violence against the army.

But the attorney-general could only have his way by overriding the cabinet's near unanimous wish that members of the group should not be prosecuted. He would be within his rights to follow his legal conscience, but his official standing as the government's legal adviser would then be hopelessly undermined.

On the personal level, this is unexceptionable, but the practical consequences of the failure to prosecute cannot be ignored. The cabinet, led by Premier Begin, did not seek to establish a general principle of the superiority of mercy over justice. With but one explicitly dissenting voice, the cabinet inclined to clemency in this particular instance, presumably because they felt that they needed the support of the political constituency represented by the Yamit rioters.

As Mr. Begin himself put it, according to the official record of the debate, "Better we should have a reconciliation, for we face serious struggles... Ahead of us is the struggle to assure that Judea, Samaria, the Gaza district and the Golan Heights should not be torn away from us." In other words, the end of a Greater Eretz Yisrael does, if not justify, at least forgive the means used in fighting for it — even where, in the cabinet's view, it need not have been fought at all.

But the government would surely not want it to be said that it was merely playing politics with the law. Its decision must, therefore, be translated into a general principle of forgiveness where the national interest, as interpreted by the cabinet, calls for it.

Right now there is another case to which this principle might also properly be applied. The suspicion has arisen that a number of speeches delivered at Tami's central committee on the subject of the outcome of Aharon Abuhatzira's trial were badly tainted with contempt of court. Justice Minister Moshe Nissim has instructed the attorney-general to look into the matter, with an eye to possible prosecution.

On the face of it, Mr. Nissim was right to act as he did, for the objectivity of the judge of the Abuhatzira trial was indeed impugned in a most vulgar manner by the Tami speakers, as reported in the press. On the other hand these same speakers could readily be portrayed as idealistic seekers after national unity — surely a worthy goal — who were pained by what struck them, however wrongly, as ethnic discrimination. Besides, their party supports the government, and the government's stand on the territories.

They may have acted illegally, it is true. But there is no reason why a forgiving hand — the same that Mr. Begin suggested extending to the Yamit rioters — should not also be stretched out to the Tami agitators. "to all those who were in error, who made mistakes, and even misled and incited." This would be wholly in keeping with the new doctrine of differential restraint — or the inequality of all men before the law — enunciated by the premier on the eve of Israel's entry to its 35th year.

## ISRAEL HAILS

(Continued from Page One)

suite for the nocturnal vigil.

After the signatures had duly

been affixed to the hastily prepared

official text of the accord, the tired

but happy diplomats toasted each

other with chilled white wine.

Kimche praised the Americans'

"hard work and perseverance," and

Stoessel spoke of "a good

agreement" achieved in a "photo-

finish."

"I'd like to meet Rafi Nelson

already," said Stoessel, referring to

the Israeli whose holiday village

beastardies the disputed Taba

beach.

"Never mind Nelson," retorted

Stoessel's deputy, Morris Draper.

"I'd like to meet some of those

Swedish girls sunbathing down

there."

The one man missing from the

late-night celebration in Jerusalem

was Egyptian Ambassador Saad

Mortada. He initiated the agree-

ment and went off home to bed, to

the chagrin of other exhausted

participants at the signing ceremony.

After a truncated night's sleep,

Stoessel took the U.S. and Israeli-

signed copy of the accord to Cairo,

where it was formally signed late

yesterday by Minister of State for

Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali.

The interim agreement provides:

• That the parties "have been

unable to resolve" the "technical

questions" concerning border

demarcation "through

negotiations" and therefore the

dispute-resolution process spelled

out in article seven of the peace

treaty ("conciliation... or ar-

bitration") will be invoked.

• Meanwhile, "activities which

have been conducted in these areas

shall continue."

• "No new construction projects

will be initiated."

• "Meetings between Israel and

Egypt to establish arrangements

(during the interim period)."

• "Negotiations concerning the

procedural arrangements" (for the

process of "conciliation... or ar-

bitration"). The U.S. will par-

ticipate in these procedural nego-

tiations "if requested to do so by the

parties."

Israeli officials were pleased to

have obtained two key Israeli re-

quirements: the building of the large

new hotel at Taba can continue —

since it falls under "activities which

have been conducted in these areas,"

and the dispute-resolution process

will move forward without the

need to meet a time limit.

During the past week of negotia-

tion, Egypt had sought a halt to the

hotel construction and had

demanding a time limit for the "con-

ciliation... or arbitration" process.

Egypt for its part has obtained

formal recognition that negotiations

have failed and now "conciliation... or

arbitration" must be applied.

Egypt has also won a clear ban on

"new construction projects." The

Egyptian anxiety in this respect ap-

parently stems from a fear that

Israeli anti-withdrawal activists

might try to set up camp at Taba

and at some of the 14 other disputed

points along the new-old border

line.

There is no determination yet

whether conciliation will be tried

first, as Israel wishes, or whether the

issue will be submitted immediately

to arbitration, as Egypt apparently

prefers. (The difference is that in

conciliation the conciliator's

findings are not binding on the parties.)

At the signing ceremony Sunday

night Kimche recalled that in 1906,

the British refused to go to arbitra-

tion with the Turks over the very

same dispute — for fear of en-

dangering their hold on the Suez

Canal zone. "We are going to play it

fair," he pledged, "and we shall if

necessary go to arbitration."

Another possible point of un-

clarity is whether Israel will be able

to actually open and operate (as

opposed to "construct") the new

hotel at Taba during the interim

period. A high Israeli source said

yesterday that Begin had made it

clear throughout the negotiation

that the civilian "activities" that

Israel seeks to continue at Taba

pending the final demarcation cer-

tainly include opening and

operating the hotel once its con-

struction is completed.

# LOW-PROFILE ANNIVERSARY

What is there to write about on the 34th anniversary of Israel's independence? asks *The Jerusalem Post's* Defence Correspondent HIRSH GOODMAN.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. On this occasion, one is accustomed to writing about a new military unit, or a new weapons system. There has not been a military parade for years, nevertheless, the Israel Defence Forces have always seemed to dominate the celebrations.

What is there to write about this year? If one is to examine the recent preoccupations of the military one must inevitably write about Yamit, the West Bank or the Golan Heights — these have been the battlefields.

The Army Spokesman's Office, which is usually the hand behind the flood of military stories which appear on Independence Day, is busy with other things. There were no guided tours taking the media to see yet another monument to IDF achievements; there was no press conference with the minister of defence; no uplifting interviews were given by the chief of staff and his senior deputies. Apparently, the mood in the military this Independence Day is anything but festive.

Something very profound has happened to the Israel Defence Forces over the past year: it has undergone a gradual, but unmistakable, metamorphosis from an active defence force to an active police force.

The process, of course, started in 1967 with the conquest (or liberation; the semantics are unimportant) of the West Bank and Gaza. But it has now come to a head with the added dimensions of the Druse problem on the Golan, unrest among Israel's minorities, the evacuation of Sinai and the subsequent ugly confrontation with the anti-withdrawal movement there; and an increased involvement in pacifying the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Against this gloomy backdrop one tends to forget the achievement of the Israeli reactor raid. The Lavie fighter project has been relegated to the sidelines of journalistic interest; and Israeli military exports have become a subject that, for a variety of reasons (including some un-realized government expectations), the defence establishment prefers not to deal with.

Which senior officer could one interview for Independence Day? O.C. Southern Command, who cannot speak to the press because Aluf Haim Erez's superior fear he will be pounded by hostile questions on the evacuation of the settlers from Yamit. O.C. Central Command, Aluf Uri Or? He might face dangerous questions about the shooting of civilians on the West Bank. O.C. Northern Command

Amir Droni? He would have to field embarrassing questions on his handling of the Druse on the Golan, and even harsher ones about the never-never war with the terrorists and the Syrians in Lebanon.

The Air Force, the armoured corps and the artillery are almost entirely concerned at present with redeploying millions of tons of equipment from the Sinai.

The Navy could only talk bravely about having to give up the Red Sea coast it always considered so crucial, and try to explain why no alternative base has yet been built to relieve the pressure on pre-1967 facilities from housing a 1982 fleet.

One could not even interview someone from the infantry: almost the only action they have seen in the past 10 months, outside regular duties, is a war with Jews in the Yamit area, with Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza, and with the Druse on the Golan Heights.

SO WHAT could we write about on this Independence Day? Yet one more analysis of the strategic implications of the Sinai withdrawal — a repeat of the speculations that followed the late President Sadat's first visit, through every stage of the negotiations and subsequent pull-backs.

One could write an assessment of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's first year (almost) in office. But going through a record which includes a botched strategic accord with the U.S., reprehensible indecisiveness over the Lavie project, a crude attitude towards labour relations, compromising double-talk over the peace process, failure to respond to the terrorists' breach of the cease-fire with the PLO; and uncharacteristic tolerance of the Syrian missile violation — this also would not raise spirits on Independence Day.

One would have to deal with the minister's almost incredible handling of the Yamit affair, where soldiers were allowed to be abused and threatened and enticed into disobeying commands with no reaction from Ariel Sharon, the soldier's soldier. Where Molotov cocktails were thrown at Israeli soldiers by Israelis and a lieutenant-colonel was trampled on, and all the defence minister demanded was an apology.

I suppose we would want some explanation of why the army spokesman was the one to react to retired Justice Haim Cohn's accusations about the army's mishandling of Druse on the Golan, and why it is the army spokesman who has to deal with charges of

Israeli over-reaction to disturbances in the territories. How does this tally with the fact that the Golan has been declared non-military territory, and the West Bank and Gaza have been turned over to civilian administration?

THIS 34th Independence Day should have been special in many ways. It occurs almost simultaneously with the last stage of the protracted peace process with Egypt, when normalization between the two countries should have been complete, autonomy a fact, and Jordanian soldiers patrolling the border together with their Israeli counterparts.

Technically, the Arab world has never been more fragmented and plagued by conflict than now, yet the balance of power is inexorably tipping to its advantage.

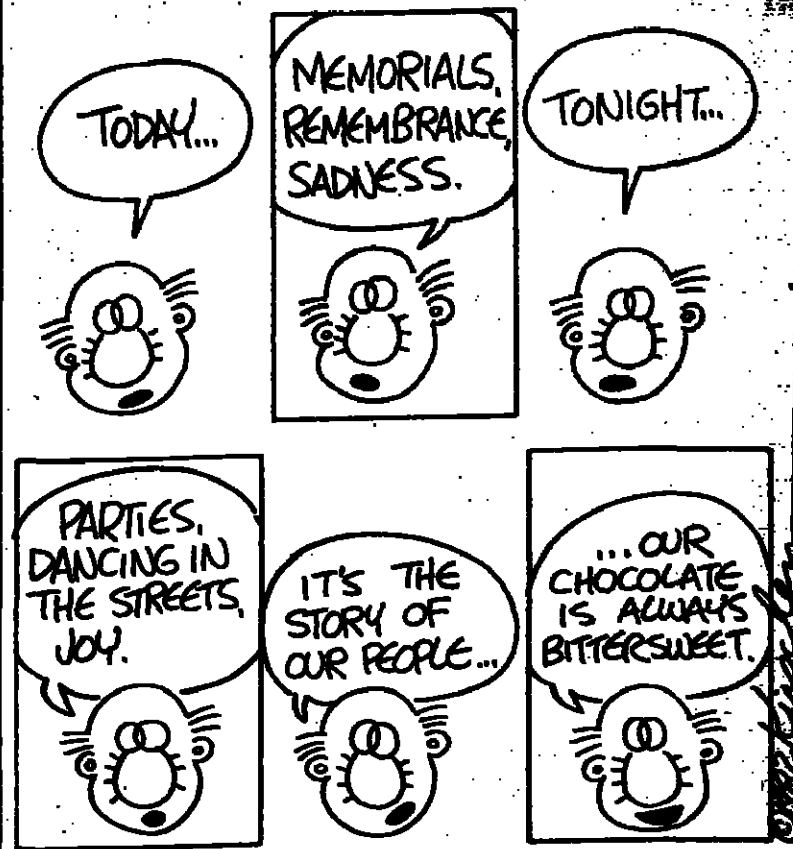
One had hoped that the peace with Egypt would draw at least some of the moderate Third World countries associated with Israel in a *de facto* strategic alliance against the Communists, into our corner, yet condemnation at the UN is as resolute as always, and the glimmer of diplomatic hope emanating from certain African countries seems to have receded. The dialogue with the Soviet bloc never got beyond the first opening sentences, and the "new strategic era" with the Americans seems to apply more to the Arab world than to Israel.

One would like to find an 'out' from this spiral of anti-festive let-down, but one feels the need for deeper reflection than usual, for there can be no doubting that Israel is at a crossroads. The IDF is certainly at a crossroads. It remains one of the best fighting forces in the world; that is certain. The more one sees and knows, the more one is reassured. One comes across some highly intelligent and talented people who are dedicated to the security of Israel. Some of the best minds in the country serve the defence establishment — minds that are applying the world's most sophisticated technology to our protection.

There has been no decline in the quality of motivation of Yungsters volunteering for specialized units, and the selection criteria are as demanding as, if not more demanding than, ever. There are still fine people prepared to make a career of the army despite lucrative offers from outside, and people who feel a call of duty beyond the compulsory three years.

The military industries are models of that efficiency, cleanliness and innovative genius lacking in so many other aspects of

## Dry Bones



our lives. It is encouraging to see the IDF maintain its apolitical role despite a highly politicized chief of staff and the decidedly political issues it has been called upon to deal with this past year.

This has been a traumatic year for the defence establishment — perhaps as traumatic in overall impact as any war year. Basic concepts have had to be re-examined in light of the loss of the strategic depth of Sinai, the quasi-ally relationship with Egypt, and the threatening realignment of American interests in the Middle East. The army has learned to live with a dubious cease-fire with the PLO. It has had to admit, without ever articulating it, that the military means at Israel's disposal, given the political reality, were ineffective in defending the northern border, and that Israel's doctrinal support of Major Haddad's forces in Southern Lebanon has not been the success we were led to believe. It has also dawned on the military that spending can no longer go unchecked, and that the state can no longer guarantee immunity for the defence establishment from Israel's economic difficulties.

The defence establishment, then, has been faced with a set of new strategic alternatives to be translated into tactical decisions in a new political climate, and this at a time when budgets are being cut, and the Arabs are obtaining more and more sophisticated weapons of unprecedented destructive power.

It has been a traumatic year too, in terms of the tasks the army has had to fulfill these past months, tasks which are all too fresh in our minds to need recapitulation. But one cannot ignore their short- and long-term consequences. They range from the mundane, like having to rethink training methods so that a paratrooper will be better

equipped to handle police-type work, to re-equipping our forces with weapons hitherto unknown in the IDF arsenal, like rubber bullets. This transition is relatively easy; what is more difficult to handle is the overall psychological effect of recent events on the minds and will of those who enlisted into soldier units, never dreaming that they would spend most of their time pacifying women and children, or being involved in the inadvertent death of civilians.

SO THERE WAS nobody to interview this year, and there were no offers of stories from the Army Spokesman's Office. Perhaps it would have been better not to write for Independence Day at all, or to have limited ourselves to pulling yet another piece of nostalgia from the archives. But come to think of it, part of the difficulty can be attributed to the fact that, thankfully, Israel had no serious external conflict to deal with. Perhaps a metamorphosis of the army is a manifestation of gradual normalization, and indicative of IDF strength rather than weakness.

For the truth is that borders this past year have been quiet. The peace process with Egypt has been brought to its conclusion, a tremendous achievement in the '70s. There have been fewer terrorist incidents than in any of the preceding years. The military's logistic feat in handling the Sinai pullback, while at the same time maintaining its readiness for any eventuality is inspiring.

That these things are taken for granted does not mean that we should not give thanks for them. It is a pity that this year the clouds seem to have eclipsed the silver lining.

## READERS' LETTERS

### PROJECT RENEWAL DENTAL CARE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — Charles Hoffman's article on "Dollars, politics and dental care" (April 13) highlights a specific problem which has haunted my committee since we opened the U.K. JIA Dental Clinic in Ashkelon in January 1980. This clinic, incidentally, was the very first clinic to be opened in Israel (and the rest of the world) which is staffed by a resident dental surgeon and a continuous flow of British volunteer dental surgeons over a 17-day period. All our services are free.

The problem I refer to is the inter-ethnic squabbling between Israeli authorities who should know better and allow us, the volunteers and our staff at the clinics, (we recently opened a Dental Health Centre in Ashkelon) to concentrate on the work in hand, i.e. the provision of dental care and health education to the children in Israel.

Yehiel Admoni, of the Jewish Agency, is quoted as saying in one paragraph, "what do we know about dentistry?" and yet in another paragraph, "only Kupat Holim could do the job as we wanted it done." This is a contradiction, but I agree with Admoni in his first quote — he and the Jewish Agency do not know about community dental health care and nor, for that matter, does the Kupat Holim. This latter organization does not have, at this point in time, a comprehensive dental health programme.

If the Jewish Agency and Kupat Holim ignore the main authority of dental care, i.e. the Ministry of Health's dental department under Dr. Moshe Kelman, they do so at their own peril. The individual municipalities are also concerned. Further, if Kupat Holim takes over the clinics at Ashkelon and manages them like the Jewish Agency, does, then chaos will ensue and standards will fall.

Let there be no illusions over this issue: if such a time arrives, then we British volunteers will pull out and this would be a sad day for us all.

B. ROYSTON SILLERS,  
Chairman UK JIA Dental Committee for 'Operation Dental Care', Ashkelon  
London.

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Gil Ladin — drums  
Eli Resnov — contrabass

## DESECRATION OF HOLY SITES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — Mr. Whartman (Letters — April 19) clearly considers me a monster and damns me as either morally unfit, or at best, morally corrupt, and therefore not entitled to share with others the sense of deep shock at the desecration of the Mosque of the Dome of the Rock.

To lend credibility to this flatter- ing image, Mr. Whartman stirs a little mud, and recalls "officially inspired, planned and systematic" desecrations of Jewish synagogues, graves and other holy